THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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Louisiana.—A Warning.

The political condition of Louisiana has drawn to it the attention of the country. The history of the State during the past decade has not been cheering. Little evidence is forthcoming that the fire-eating, negro-hating classes have learned wisdom; and in spite of the efforts of wiser men who, although strangers, showed a greater regard for the welfare of the State than many of the residents, it would seem that these classes are ready to plunge the State into disorder with all its attendant horrors.

The Democratic press of the city of New Orleans does not appear to be alive to the dangers of the hour. If it does appreciate the danger, it has not arrayed itself on the side of law and order. Indeed, the reign of law and order, it may be, is not what the dangerous classes referred to above require. The classes in question include just the men who are prepared to hurl back the city into a state of anarchy that they may secure some chance of profit by it. There are the politicians out of office who want to get in; and there are men who won't work, yet who must live. With the latter it has been reduced to a mere struggle for life, and whoever stands inconveniently in the way must unceremoniously retire. Political eruptions are, therefore, accounted for; and it is feared that such eruptions will continue until public opinion shall be strong enough to put down political assault and assassination, which, wherever permitted in the South, are really the prolongation of the rebellion. The Wheeler compromise, when entered into, was held to be the settlement of pending difficulties. What has occurred to justify disturbing it? If the Democrats of the House of Assembly, and their abettors, were put upon their oath, and testified according to their conscience, nothing could be said as unsettling the compromise. But now a Democratic journal, taking the opportunity when New Orleans is filled with strangers from every part of the State, who had come to witness the carnival, thus gushingly whines:

"Last spring this same set of political wiseacres, in their role of 'business men,' predicted that the Wheeler adjustment would insure a wondrous prosperity in country and city; that stocks and bonds would go up, business would revive, and prosperity would be ours. How have these predictions been fulfilled? The condition of our affairs has gone from bad to worse; property has continued to depreciate—everything, in fact, has gone even faster down the road to ruin."

Could not the journal give a reason for this, and a good one, if it tried? Business men can account for depression and the lack of prosperity. None know the cause better, and none feel it keener; for it comes home to their very households. The Wheeler compromise laid a foundation for quietude—and if it is allowed to continue unbroken, and the unscrupulous Democratic element a work restrained, it is possible that still greater good may come out of it, by the efflux of time than has already ensued.

One thing, however, is quite certain. There can be no commercial prosperity where there is political turbulence. A State cursed with an unsubdued rebel element which prefers to wait for a chance of something to turn up instead of living by honest labor, has within its borders an evil, unmitigated and altogether without compensation. It cannot be appealed to in the hope that its moral sense can be reached. It absolutely has none. It must be restrained by force and by force only. Yet during the intervals of restraint it becomes restless and seeks to throw it off. It is also a source of corruption, virulently active, and never honorably. If the vicious efforts it makes were directed to honest labor, the city would rise out of its trials, purified and strengthened, and blossom as the rose. As it is, it is convulsed whenever it is called upon to protect itself from the attacks of men who will scourge it until self-defense will cause them to be extirpated.

The existence of the unscrupulous leaders of the Democracy in New Orleans, and of other unscrupulous politicians, have held the city down almost at their mercy. Whatever misfortunes the city has had to pass through is attributable to them. They have driven away capital, and it will keep away while there is any fear for its safety. They have prevented emigration. Emigration is chiefly that of labar. Working men know the character of Louisiana politicians. Louisiana politicians do not know how to treat the working men now among them, and their number will not be swelled by others who can always earn their daily bread by an honest day's work.

Even the progress of the jetties, and the near progress of a deep water channel to the sea, and the hopes founded on a Texas and Pacific railway, will be insufficient to encourage trade and commerce and capital and emigration to return to the State, if the politicians are not routed, and their power for mischief destroyed. Their last effort, it is true, has met disaster. But it showed what they were willing to do, and what risk they were prepared to run. The attempt at impeachment of Gov. Kellogg was in defiance of every principle of right and justice. But the Democratic leaders were anxious to accomplish it, and drew up their charges. Had not the Senate remained firm, New Orleans would have been like a volcano, and bloodshed would have resulted. The Democracy in the State have shown their unfitness for power. They have shown it in every Southern State in their power. They know nothing of obedience to law as the duty of good citizens; nor do they recognize the rights of others when conflicting with their own. The Democratic party has outlived its reasons to be. And Louisiana and the South generally can only prosper and be orderly under Republican rule.

THE coffee-pot politicians took possession of the Lancaster convention, where they howled reform vociferously, after which they "fixed things" to suit. Wallace and Buckalew joined hands and shed tears over their past differences, and it must have been a touching scene when the former moved that the latter head the *coffee-colored* electoral ticket.

Alec. McClure was there rejoicing over the fallen fortunes of Sam. Randall and Alderman McMullen, who, it appears, did not support Alec. when he aspired to be Centennial Mayor of Philadelphia. The three apostles are wonderful reformers! The first made his reputation in the eyes of Democracy by furnishing coffee-colored papers to enable foreigners to vote the Democratic ticket in Centre and Clearfield counties. Mr. Buckalew instigated opposition to the draft in Columbia county during the war, which is still remembered as the Fishing Creek Rebellion, and McClure won his fame about the same time by introducing gigantic corruption into the Pennsylvania Legislature in aid of a great corporation. It is highly proper that these three are placed at the head of modern Democracy, which will enable all good and true Pennsylvanians to view them in their proper light. Mr. McClure became so corrupt that he was kicked out of the Republican party long ago, and who now seeks his common level by advocating *coffee-colored* Democracy.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio, met at Columbus last Wednesday. Delegates were elected to the National Convention, a State ticket nominated, and resolutions adopted favoring retrenchment and reform in public service; declaring gold the only true standard of value, and that a policy should be pursued, which, without injuring business, would ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar; favoring a tariff for revenue with "incidental protection;" declaring against any division of the school funds, and presenting Governor Hayes as the choice of the Ohio Republicans for next President of the United States.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg last Wednesday, a brief report of which we can only give our readers. The delegates from this county were Edward T. Tuten, of Bellefonte, James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, as representative delegates, and William P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, as senatorial delegate. All these gentlemen were present, and took part in the deliberations. We think we can safely say that no convention ever met where there was more unanimity of feeling. But one sentiment seemed to pervade the whole of that vast assemblage of men from all parts of our State. Gov. Hartranft was selected as the choice of this State for President, and against this choice, there was not one dissenting voice, which clearly shows how firmly our noble Governor has implanted himself in the hearts of the people. The platform, which our readers will find hereunto annexed, will meet with approval. It speaks for itself, and needs no explanation. William Cameron, of Union, was chosen as elector for this Congressional district. H. G. Harvey, of Clinton, and W. H. Murray, of Clearfield, were chosen as delegates to the National Convention, with John B. Linn and Mr. Hagerty as alternates. John G. Love, was chosen as member of the State Central Committee, for this county. The convention was called to order by Gen. Hoyt, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, nominated General W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, for temporary chairman. On taking the chair General Koontz made a somewhat lengthy but very earnest address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling at 3 P. M., Mr. Fetterman, of Allegheny, chairman of the committee on organization, reported the name of Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams, as permanent president and Lucius Rogers, of McKean, as Secretary. The nominations were unanimously agreed to. The lists of delegates to the National Convention, and of electors, as previously arranged in caucus, were then adopted, as follows:

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

J Don Cameron	Henry M Hoyt
Wm R Leeds	Robert W Mackey

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Henry H Bingham Wm J Pollock	15	J D Corwalt J W Smith
2	John L Hill Morton McMichael	16	John R Bowen S Rogers
3	Geo W Fairman M Hall Stanton	17	John Cessna Edw Scull
4	Wm B Mann W H Kemble	18	J M Stewart John Wister
5	J M Byram James Johnson	19	Charles H Mullin Edward McPherson
6	Henry T Darlington Alan Wood jr	20	H T Harvey J H Murray
7	Geo E Darlington J Smith Fatney	21	D S Atkinson J B Donnelly
8	W S McManus E E Grissemer	22	C L Magee H H Hampton
9	O J Dickey Henry S Eberts	23	H W Oliver Jr J A Chambers
10	H J Reeder E D Young	24	M S Quay W S Moore
11	Charles Albright D A Bickley	25	R Ruloffson Simon Truby
12	E M Willard Henry W Palmer	26	L G Linn H C Bloss
13	Lin Bartholomew Daniel E Miller	27	Thomas M Walker J H Osman
14	Samuel F Davis J W Grove		

The following alternate delegates were also chosen:

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

David Aiken	John M Purviance
Henry Hasley	W[illegible] J For

DISTRICT ALTERNATES.

1	John O'Donnell H C Selby	15	A H Stevens Geo F Bentley
2	A C Roberts George S Jones	16	W M Dietrick J E Johnson
3	Thomas Smith John B Sepler	17	Benjamin L Hewitt R A Clark
4	Geo D Phelan E H Jeffries	18	W H Wood Frank Schoch
5	James Whittaker James L Tull	19	A Koser G Edw Hersh
6	J Paul Knight John Wood	20	J H Haggerty John B Linn
7	Isaac W Van Lear W H Osborn	21	C W Baker William Parshall
8	J K Sterrett L H Smith	22	C W Bachelor J A McEevitt
9	B F Eshelman Dr A Craig	23	Walton Woolsey Hugh McNeill
10	R C Hammersley B E Schuman	24	F S Reeder John W Fonan
11	J Lantz Edgar Pinchot	25	E L Davis Joseph Henderson
12	J B Vanbergen L C Darte	26	C A Sullivan Geo S McMullen
13	Wallace Gunn	27	W S Brown
14	E Wilvert W H Oram		E W Smiley

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Benj H Brewster Phila	J A Chalfant Alleghy

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	John Welsh	15	Miles S Tracy
2	Henry Disston	16	S W Starkweather
3	C J Hoffman	17	Daniel J Morrell
4	Charles T Jones	18	J S Lyons
5	Edwin H Fitler	19	William Hay
6	Benjamin Smith	20	William Cameron
7	J W Bernard	21	J B Donnelly
8	Jacob Knobb	22	Daniel O'Neill
9	John B Warfel	23	William Neeb
10	Joseph Thomas	24	Andrew B Berger
11	Ario Pardee	25	S M Jackson
12	Lewis Pugh	26	James Westerman
13	E S Silliman	27	W W Wilber
14	William Calder		

The committee on resolutions through B. B. Strang, reported the platform adopted in caucus. It was greatly applauded and unanimously adopted, after adding to it the resolution relative to Governor Hartrant as Presidential candidate, passed in the caucus:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and in view of recent events at Washington, we emphatically endorse that part of it which demands honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history and its duties to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs, and wherever in National, State or municipal life maladministration has existed or does exist, we demand that it be exposed and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice-President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely rust; and that we also look to our friends throughout the State to make sure that in presenting candidates for Congress and the Legislature, they select those only who are known to be honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, having nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out or apologize for, or would have the nation forget, arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress and their abettors for the preferences shown to the deadly principles, and for the subserviency shown to the defiant leaders of the late Confederacy, now dominating them; for their removal from office of Union soldiers, and appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of their purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the Treasury of the nation to alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States; for their persistent effort to force amnesty upon men too proud to unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on financial questions, a recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, and a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them, all of which exposes the Democratic party as without national instinct or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy; as unfit to be trusted by the country which, when last under their control, they madly hurried into the vortex of civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the late slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic party to seize them all, and wield them as a unit in the next Presidential election; and to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their rights, and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control, and all attempts to divide the school fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into a channel not under popular control, are to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that State against division reveals at once a grave danger and its source, and, with other like facts, makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as, when adopted, will effectually defend the common school system from all enemies, open or covert.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free-trade tariff, is an insult to the intelligence of the people and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering industries is in a higher, not a lower tariff.

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people.

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in keeping down the burden of taxation, while steadily reducing the public debt, should be persistently maintained; when the debt is wiped out, the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State government, the support of her public and soldiers' orphan schools and the efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be put into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and Cabinet, the rare executive ability and the unswerving rectitude of Governor John F. Hartranft, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, with just pride, present his name to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for the nomination for the Presidency of the United States, in full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model, even by the confession of political foes, would insure a wise, a capable, an unflinching, honest and successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation, and that the delegation from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to that convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the convention to cast the vote as a unit as a majority of the delegates shall instruct.

Henry M. Hoyt was chosen chairman man of the State Central Committee, which is constituted as follows:

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Philadelphia—First district, James McAvoy, James L Brown; Second, George W Gbegan, Harry Hunter; Third, John Lamon, Charles Eager, William J Roney; Fourth, Robert S Reed, William B List; Fifth, B F Bonham, E A Howell; Sixth B R Smith, Thomas Noble; Seventh, Ezra Lukens, John McCullough, M S Bonsall; Eighth, Thomas J Rose, Charles B Siner.

Adams—Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
Allegheny—H S Fleming, Allegheny; H M Long, Allegheny; John N Neeb, Wm H McClearly, Robert Reed, James Boyd, Abraham Winters, James D Reed, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong—A O Henry, Kittanning.
Beaver—David Aiken, Beaver.
Bedford—Samuel J Jordan, Bedford.
Blair—Al. Tyhurst, Tyrone.
Bradford—No report.
Bucks—Saml F Gwinner, Taylorsville.
Butler—T C Campbell.
Berks—Horace A Tundt, G W Grant, Reading.
Cambria—Dr E H Plank, Ebensburg.
Cameron—B W Green, Emporium.
Carbon—E Will Boyle, Mauch Chunk.
Centre—John G Love, Bellefonte.
Chester—Barton D Evans, West Chester; Captain Wm Wayne, Paoli.
Clarion—G W Ralph, East Brady.
Clearfield—Hon J B McEnally, Clearfield.
Clinton—John W Harris, Lock Haven.
Columbia—James C Brown, Bloomburg.
Crawford—W S Rose, Meadville.
Cumberland—Wm M Lindsay, Carlisle.
Dauphin—Charles H Bergner, Harrisburg; Wm Irwin, Lykenstown.
Delaware—Edward Rice, Media.
Elk—J O Bailey, Ridgway.
Erie—George W Colton, Erie.
Fayette—Joseph J Ferry, Connellsville.
Forest—John Thompson, Steward's Run.
Franklin—George B Wiestling, Chambersburg.
Fulton—Dr S E Duffield, McConnellsburg.
Green—W G W Day, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon—Joseph G Isenburg, Huntingdon.
Indiana—Albert C Boyle, Indiana.
Jefferson—Charles N Brewer, Punxsutawney.
Juniata—John T Nourse, Academia.
Lancaster—John A Hiestand, Lancaster; John B Bricker, Litiz.
Lawrence—E G Durbin, New Castle.
Lebanon—No report.
Lehigh—Robert Iredell, Allentown.
Lycoming—Henry Brown, Williamsport.
Luzerne—Edward H Chase, Wilkesbarre; John G Noakes, Scranton.
McKean—W J Colegrove, Colegrove.
Mercer—J C Brown, Greenville.
Mifflin—E C Hamilton, Lewistown.
Monroe—Thodore Schoch, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery—Major J G McQuaid, Norristown; Daniel O-Hitner, Conshohocken.
Montour—W H Bradley, Danville.
Northumberland—W H M Oram, Shamokin.
Perry—James McHenry, New Bloomfield.
Pike—No report.
Potter—D C Larabee, Coudersport.
Schuylkill—Jas K Helms, Schuylkill Haven; M M L'Velle, Ashland.
Snyder—Samuel A. Wetzell, Beavertown.
Somerset—M Jor E M Shrock, Somerset.
Susquehanna—Capt John C Morris, Friendsville.
Sullivan—E V Ingham, Laporte.
Tioga—J B Potter, Wellsboro.
Union—George W Schock, Mifflinburg.
Venango—Charles W Mackey, Franklin.
Warren—George O Cornelius, Warren
Washington—John C McNary, Cannonsburg.
Wayne—Henry M Seeley, Honesdale.
Westmoreland—James A Hunter, Greensburg.
Wyoming—Cyrus D Camp, Tunkhannock.
York—H W McCall, York.

After the appointment of the State central committee the convention adjourned.

REPRESENTATIVE HILL of Georgia, declared that defeated secession has no favors to ask from "triumphant" fanaticism, or words to that effect. In view of such declarations and the spirit which they represent, loyal citizens are compelled to ask at this late date whether the great rebellion of the South be called a crime or not Shall the participants in that rebellion be regarded as simply mistaken, or shall they be stigmatized, with all the vehemence of horror at the crime, as traitors deserving of the punishment of treason, but offered grace by the country through the Republican majorities in Congress? If treason is ever to be made odious, traitors cannot be received into the bosom of the Republic. And if posterity are to understand that we truly estimate the unutterable wickedness of the Slave Power in its effort to dismember the Union in the interests of slavery, there must be placed on record some other sentiments and other facts than those produced in the Congressional Directory of the First session of the Forty-fourth Congress, showing that there are sixty-three ex-Confederates in that Congress as a distinct reward for their continued disloyalty. Let the Republican party—the people—do their duty. We invoke the spirit of Republicans of 1861!

THE Confederate orators who are now in Congress by virtue of the grace and amnesty granted by the nation which defeated their treason, are very fond of referring to the Centennial year as a reason for Republican surrender to the doubtful demands which they present as worthy of consideration. They ought to be more modest, and remember that they did their "level best" to the Centennial celebration by attempting to destroy the Union it glorifies. Who, then, have the best right to talk Centennial? The boys in blue made one possible; those in gray did their uttermost to render it unnecessary.

THE Republicans of Vermont met in convention, last week, and selected delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, but gave them no instructions. Resolutions were adopted declaring for the maintenance of the public school system, and against any division of the school fund; favoring a speedy resumption of specie basis, and opposing the repeal of the resumption act.

[Correspondent of the Village Record.]

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1876.

The lumber producers and lumber consumers achieved a great victory on Thursday last, when the House passed the boom bill by a majority of 35 to 42 on second reading, a result far beyond the most confident anticipations of its friends. Reports have been in circulation for weeks to the effect that many converts had been made to the opposite side since last winter, and as a consequence the fate of the measure was very uncertain. Notwithstanding these declarations the friends of the bill were generally confident of ultimate success but by a largely decreased vote as compared with that reached in the House last winter. Thursday afternoon was set apart for the consideration of the measure and the discussion covered a period of nearly three hours. Messrs. Mitchell, of Tioga, and Huhn, Philadelphia, were its principal opponents. They maintained that the Susquehanna boom, against which the Legislature was especially directed, had been of incalculable benefit to the State, in that it greatly revived the lumber interests. Mr. Huhn said, but for its erection a grand depot for the sale of the lumber which is boomed on West Branch would have located at Havre de Grace. He denounced with much severity a representative of the lumbermen, whom he accused of being a persistent lobbyist, who had disgraced the House with his presence more than any of his predecessors have ever done. He adverted to the memorable scene last winter, when the gas was turned out and the gentleman who occupied the chair was in danger of being pulled down from his lofty pedestal, as a few of the evidences of the demoralizing results of the lobbyist. Mr. Christy, who presided during the consideration of the boom bill, last session, demonished this argument by showing that the disorderly scenes were originated by the ruffianly portion of the enemies of the bill. [So bitter was the feeling against Mr. Curisty, on the night of the passage of the bill, that he found it prudent to surround himself with a guard, dire threats having been made against him]. The opponents of the bill made an effort to create a sentiment in favor of the Susquehanna monopoly by stating that the proposed reduction in the rates of boomage from $1.25 to $1 per thousand feet, might result in the abandonment of the boom and a still further paralyzation of the lumber interests of the Susquehanna.

If any fears were created of such a calamity they were soon dispelled by the friends of the bill, who showed that the profits of the Susquehanna Boom Company were enormous, aggregating about $200,000 a year. They further demonstrated that the corporation had been untrue to its promises, the bill increasing the rate of boomage from 85 cents to $1.25, having been passed with the understanding that when the expenses of the dam to be erected were paid, the company would voluntarily submit to having the forty cents taken off. Since the increase was granted, the dam, costing about $160,000, has been paid over and over again, and yet the company resists a reduction of even 25 cents per thousand feet. It was further maintained that all lumber consumers were interested in the decrease of the boomage rates, as the revenue of high tariff on lumbermen would enable them to dispose of their stock at cheaper rates.

The friends of the boom company made several ineffectual efforts to have amendments added to the bill, one of them fixing the rate at $1, 12½ and another reducing the rate for boomage of hemlock to seventy-five cents. The amendments were voted down by large majorities. The main object of these proposed changes was to have the bill returned to the Senate, where it is thought it would be difficult to obtain a constitutional majority for the bill. Were such fears not entertained the supporters of the measure would have agreed to the proposed correction of a typographical error, the word "changes" appearing in the bill instead of "charters." They preferred to have the matter submitted to the courts rather than risk the return of the bill to the Senate.

No more general bills can be introduced in the House, the time for their reception having expired on Friday last. In view of the fact a considerable number were read in place on the last day. Up to this time about 550 bills have been introduced in the House and half as many in the Senate. Only ten have received the signature of the Governor—all that have been presented to him for his consideration. The unfinished business of the House is very large and no one acquainted with the slow progress of legislation has the remotest idea that an adjournment will be effected before May—some predicting that the session will have to be extended to the latter end of the month to perfect the legislation before the House. This outlook is not at all disheartening to the average member; he, in fact, is happy over the prospects of making ten dollars a day extra, and would do nothing to unduly hasten an adjournment. A Democratic member from Northampton county is so unconcerned about an early closing of business, that he tried to introduce a resolution on Friday, providing for an adjournment for a week, to include the 1st of April. Objections having been made he was obliged to forego the pleasure of submitting the emanation of his active mind. As the Republican State Convention will meet in this city on Wednesday, efforts will be made, with some show of success, to adjourn over until Monday.

The following are the titles of the bills which have received the signature of the Governor:

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use to cross streams bounding cities of the third class from any point within the same.

In relation to the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by the defendants.

Relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is like to prove insolvent.

A further supplement to act to provide for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom approved April twentieth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Poetry.

From the New York Observer.]

So Much to Do at Home.

A DREAM.

[The following comes to us from a lone missionary in Africa, who left a home of luxury and a circle of refinement to engage in self-denying labors for the salvation of the lost in that dark land. The indirect appeal which it contains derives greatly increased force from the sacrifices which have thus been made for the sake of Christ and the perishing heathen. It was once published in this paper, and is now repeated by urgent request from foreign missionaries.—EDS. OBSERVER.]

In the burning heat of an African sun,
One sultry summer day,
I wearily walked at the hour of noon,
Almost wishing my work on earth were done,
Till I thought of the love of God's own Son
When He left His Heavenly Home.

The sun was hot,—but what mattered that?
There was work which *must* be done,
There were dying men to be visited,
And those who were mourning their buried dead
Others whose hearts I could make glad
If I told of a Heavenly Home.

The sun was hot,—but what mattered that?
Souls were waiting for words of life,
Those who were longing to learn of Heaven,
Those for whom Jesus His life had given,
I forgot all else. I had not even
The time to think of Home.

Time—when in the early morning light
The entreaty rang, "O come
Teach us of Christ,"—and late at night,
The old, the young, were in my sight,
Multitudes asking for Gospel light;—
Was there time to think of *Home?*

That day passed by, like every day,
With its heat and weariness.
O we know how to ask for strength by the way
Strength from the Lord but for one day—
"Give us this strength, O Lord, we pray,
Until Thou shalt take us Home."

On that day, from a region wild and lone,
An African chief had come;
There the word of life had never gone,
And he prayed that we would send him one
To tell them of Christ,—but there was none
To go to that heathen Home.

My frame was weary and deep my sleep
When the hour of rest came on;
I slept, but I only slept to weep,
To suffer anguish great and deep,
Like those who their watch with the dying keep
And, sleeping, I dreamed of Home.

I dreamed that I stood on a distant hill,
And hundreds were thronging round,
Calling for teachers, calling until
They besought with tears, and urging still,
Both chiefs and people. They said, "You will
Go for us to your distant Home.

"In your happy land both joy and light
To all the people come;
They know no darkness of heathen night;
Many might come to bring us light,
Many to teach us of good and right."
And, dreaming, I hastened Home.

The pain and weariness passed away
When I reached a Christian land;
I could not rest, I could not stay,
I cared not how far my journey lay;
I *must* find help, and, without delay,
Go back to my African home.

I stood in a temple large and wide,
Filled with the wise and good;
I told of our country beyond the tide,
Told of the heathen on every side,
How they gathered to us from far and wide;
I told of this at Home—

In that Christian land, and to Christian men
Who professed to love the Lord
Who died for them!—even God's dear Son,
Yet not only for them, but for heathen men;
Their answer was: "It is true, but then
There's enough to do at Home!"

Next I stood where assembled only were
God's ministers, great and wise;
I told of these voices that called from afar,
Of our strength worn out in our daily care,
And entreated, "O come to our help,—come there!"
But they answered calmly, without a tear,
"There's enough to do at Home."

Deep agony then convulsed my frame
As I thought of going alone
To tell the heathen, for whom I came,
They must die, not knowing of Jesus' name,—
For Christians could not see *their* claim,
With "so much to do at Home!"

Then I passed through that country near and far
Through cities, and villages green;
I appealed to strong men, to maidens fair,
To the young, to the old with whitened hair—
"O send! O come!" But all said, "Not there;
There's enough to do at Home!

"We have our money, and some there are
Who perchance might go away;
But what are you doing? How came you here?
There is work in our land both far and near;
'Tis not that we care not, not that we fear,
But—there's so much to do at Home."

Deep agony then my soul o'erthrew
As I waked from that awful dream—
Waked, O so sadly—for well I knew
That, though but a dream, alas! 'tis true,
None will come; *all* say, not the few,
"There's enough to do at Home."

O say, can you wonder, in that far land,
At the words of those heathen men
With which my heart is ever pained?
At the stigma with which your names are stained?
They say you are "selfish," and can they be blamed,
Though "there's enough to do at Home?"

They say, "In the Home beyond the sea
The hearts must be hard and cold
For they give us no light; how else can it be!
They enter Heaven—but, oh! not we
Who are here. We never that land shall see;
Only *they* have a Heavenly Home."

Thus they long for truth, and beg for light
In that benighted land who roam;
They have not heard, maybap, of a Heaven bright,
But say you have closed its doors so tight
You have doomed them to darkness and endless night,
Because of *the work at Home.*

And, Oh! when they in God's presence stand
With you, at that great day,
When every nation of every land
To judgment is called away,
Say, say, can you stand in God's presence then,
And remember that cry, "O come,
We are dying—we know no Saviour's name!"
Can you plead the excuse, will it not be in vain
Will it weigh with God, though it did with men—
"*There's enough to do at Home!*"

L.

Our Story Teller.

The Doctor's Niece

"Women must either love or hate; the difficulty is to find which is their humor; so, Master Ned, I advise you to have nothing to do with them," smiled the Doctor, as he rose from desert.

"I'll wager, sir," laughed the gentleman addressed, "if it's not an impertinence, that you were not of that opinion in your younger days."

The white-headed Doctor bent his kindly face towards the handsome, youthful speaker.

"Youth and age, my dear Ned," he said, "commit the same errors in each generation. Yes, from the days of our first parents! Yet, if you can, take my advise and leave Isa in peace. She will have nothing to do with you."

The Honorable Edward Chesterton received the announcement with a clear, genial laugh as the Doctor quitted the room. He fancied he had read Isa Pomeroy better.

"What a dear, noble old fellow he is!" he remarked, sipping his claret, and addressing his fellow-student, Dick Mortmain, a dark, gentlemanly young man of twenty. "Talk as he may, I'd swear he has experienced la grande passion, bachelor though he be!"

"My doubt rests on any woman refusing him, Ned."

"Bah! Recollect what the genial knight, Don Quixote, said of the sex!"

And the speaker sighed.

"'Prithee, why so pale, fond lover,'" laughed the other, "when the Doctor's niece so encouragingly smiles on you?"

His companion, flushing, laughed.

"There, come to the library, Dick. I've promised to master that portion of Æschylus, and I never break my word to the Doctor."

The private pupils of Doctor Pomeroy had moved to the door, when they were arrested by an imperative tap at the window.

Striding to it, Edward Chesterton drew aside the heavy curtain and was lost in admiration.

Outside, standing in the snow, and beneath the arching ivy, covered by the same fleecy material, with a scarlet cloak thrown about her head and shoulders, was a girl of scarcely eighteen, brunette of complexion, with black, sparkling, saucy eyes, and a rosebud, vermillion mouth.

"Little Red Riding Hood, by Jove!" exclaimed Dick Mortmain. "How charmingly bewitching!"

"Why do you not open the window?" cried the girl, impatiently rattling the glass. "Mr. Chesterton, a life may depend upon delay! Pray let me in!"

Already the bolt was drawn, the French window was flung wide open, and the young man's hand extended to assist her to enter. Then the reflection of the fire flashing on the panes being no longer between them, he saw she was considerably agitated.

"Good gracious, Miss Pomeroy!" he ejaculated, "what has happened? Something has distressed you!"

"Yes; much to excite pity," she answered rapidly. "There is a woman lying by the roadside, a few yards from the gate. I saw her as I came from the Trenions. She was so still I thought she slept, and tried to arouse her, but she groaned, and did not move. Oh, Mr. Chesterton!"—and the young experience at the presence of death—"I fear she is dying of cold!"

And, clasping her tiny hands, she looked imploringly at him.

Had she asked him to start that instant to release an ice-bound bear at the North Pole, he would have gone, much less have traversed those few yards, to save, perhaps, a fellow being's life.

"In what direction is she, Miss Pomeroy?" he asked, already half way out of the window.

"I will show you," she said.

Nothing loth to have such a guide, he drew the small hand through his arm, and set out, Dick Mortmain joining them after lighting a cigar, and remarking, with the air of one grown gray in wordly knowledge, "Enthusiasm—youthful philanthropy. No doubt it's a case of juniper."

On reaching the miserable being, lying there in the snow, stiff, almost frozen, the idea of "juniper" was banished, though the woman was very poorly attired. Kneeling with a gentleness that would have won him Isa's heart if it had not been his already, Edward Chesterton raised the woman's head on his arm and placed his hand on her wrist.

"I wonder whether we are in time?" she said. "I fear not. She seems to be cold—dying!"

At these words the woman looked up and gazed at the speaker. She had large brilliant eyes—larger, more brilliant from contrast with the well-shaped, but pinched, pallid features.

"Dying," she gasped, almost inaudibly. "Yes! I do not wish to live; but oh! do not let me die like this—a beggar on the roadside! Save me from a pauper's grave!"

The soft voice, though faint, spoke with singular entreaty, while she gazed piteously at Edward Chesterton.

"Be comforted," he said tenderly. "I will take care that it shall not be so bad as that."

"Bless you, whoever you are!" murmured the woman, again losing consciousness.

"What a strange dislike these people have to pauper funerals!" said Dick Mortmain.

"Strange!" exclaimed the other sharply. "In so rich a country as England the word pauper should hardly be known. Come, Dick, drop the philosopher and take up your natural self. Help me with this poor thing, while Miss Pomeroy kindly goes in advance and announces our coming.

The girl was off instantly, her red cloak flashing over the snow, and filling Edward Chesterton with admiration.

Despite Dick Mortmain's assumed worldliness, his heart was in the right place, and with every care he assisted the other to raise the wanderer on his shoulder, when together they proceeded to the house.

At the hall door Isa met them. The bed-room was ready. It was Isa's own. The elderly upper servant, part housekeeper, expostulated in vain. The apartment was the only one with a fire, and Isa persisted.

So the young gentlemen, ascending the stairs with reverent step, entered the pretty bed chamber, bright with winter flowers, and laid the woman on the snowy curtained bed, with its dainty white counterpane, against which the poor dark clothes, wet with melted ice, looked strangely, making dirty patches on its purity.

"Who can tell the life this poor creature has led?" said Dick Mortmain, in a whisper. "That soiled attire and that spotless drapery may be taken typically of herself and Miss Pomeroy."

"Confound your remarks!" exclaimed Edward Chesterton, drawing him from the room. "Dick, it belies your nature, which is generous enough. But if sin has brought the poor creature to this state—and her features, as her voice, speak of something better—the presence of death should make us forget everything—death, a greater purifier than the furnace fire."

While the students went to the library, Edward Chesterton to apply himself to that portion of Æschylus, and while the Doctor was enjoying a controversial chat with a fellow Cambridge man, at whose house he was spending the evening, Isa busied herself about the poor invalid. She made up the fire until it blazed up so fiercely as to put the place in imminent peril. She covered the numbed figure with blankets, chafed the cold hands in hers, so soft and dainty, and administered stimulants, until vitality was quickened, and the sufferer fell into a deep sleep, when, banishing the servant—after a sharp reprimand for an over-heard speech that "She didn't care to wait on the likes of that, if her mistress did!"—she seated herself on a low comfortable chair by the bedside, a book in her hand, waiting the wanderer's waking.

An hour must have elasped, when, turning, Isa found the woman intently regarding her. Her expression showed reason had come back. Leaning forward, she inquired softly, "Are you better?"

"Thank you, yes," was the faint rejoinder. "I am as well as I ever shall be on earth. But where am I?—how did I come here? I recollect I was walking—cold, cold unto death—then I remember nothing else."

"You fainted," replied Isa. "Fortunately I found you, and had you brought here. You will soon, now, be well. Drink this; then sleep again, if you can. You must, you know, keep quiet."

The woman swallowed the warm drink, then, laying back upon the pillow, said, gratefully—"How beautiful you are! You are an Angel! Bless you!"

Sighing, she closed her eyes, and appeared again to slumber.

At that instant a gentle tap called her to the door. She found, standing outside, Edward Chesterton, his handsome countenance full of sympathy.

"How is she now, dear Isa?" he inquired.

When these young people were alone, the prefix, Miss and Mr. were abandoned.

"Better; yet Edward, I fear. Her features are so wasted. The hand of Death seems on them."

"Shall I fetch a doctor? I'll go anywhere, or do anything you wish," he remarked, affectionately. "Only speak!"

She rewarded him with a smile, and gave him her hand.

"I scarcely think it necessary. Let us wait uncle's coming home."

"Yes. Perhaps it's as well. I am sure nothing better could be done than what you are doing, dear Isa."

There was a brief silence; then, yet holding her hand, he whispered—"Isa, dearest, I expect to receive my father's answer to-morrow."

The girl blushed, trembled, and grew restless.

"Oh, Edward!" she murmured; "if he refuses? In the world's opinion your position is so—so different to mine!"

"He will not refuse!" rejoined the lover, putting his arm around her. "Are you not the Doctor's niece—the niece of his dear and valued friend? Oh, Isa, you do not know Lord Arenestane! When he accompanied me here, he said you were the prettiest, best little lass he had ever beheld. Do you think, then, he would have exposed me to such temptation, if the natural result could displeasure him? He will consent, Isa, and so——"

He brought his lips very near the girl's cheek; but laughingly she slid from his grasp.

"It does not give you a right, sir, to be impertinent."

She smiled, saucily, as she shut the door upon him.

"Isa resumed her chair, and also tried to read her book. The woman apparently still slept, yet the young nurse had a vague sensation that she was frequently looking at her; though if she glanced round the eyes were closed, and the labored breathing came through the lips as if in slumber.

Near eleven, when the house was quiet, Isa heard the Doctor's key in the hall door. Noiselessly rising, she left the room, and flew down stairs to meet him.

"Well, Rosebud," said the Doctor, rubbing his shoes, and pinching the provoking little chin. "Why how is this?" For shame! York and Lancaster have changed sides. It's the white rose to-night!"

"Oh, uncle," she answered, taking his arm and drawing him into the study where a little kettle boiled cheerily on the fire, and a decanter, with sugar, stood on the table, suggestive of an elderly gentlemen's night caps. "Such a sad thing has happened—oh, so very sad!"

"Why, Rosebud, what is it?" he inquired seating himself in the cozy chair by the fire with the air of a man feeling particularly comfortable.

In a few words she told him, being far too impatient for delay.

"What! he exclaimed, his brow slightly contracting. "A tramp dying by the road-side, and now in possession of your own bedroom, pet? Charity is all very well and amiable, my love; but such impulsive charity is rather dangerous. How do you know, my dear, what this woman is? A disreputable tramp, perhaps, who may rend the hand that fostered her."

"I only knew she was dying, uncle, and did not want to question further."

"You are a good fairy, Rosebud," said the Doctor, kissing her. "The fault was Ned's; he, a man, should have known better."

"He did not, man as he is, uncle," remarked Isa with a roguish twinkle; "for he promised the poor thing he would see she did not have a pauper's funeral."

"Did any one hear the like! Why, if he's going to make such promises, he had better turn undertaker at once!"

"Uncle, dear," said, Isa, slipping her arm about his neck, "if you were to see the poor sufferer, you would agree with Ed—Mr. Chesterton and I. Uncle, think," and the young voice trembled, "she is dying!"

"Tut! tut! We won't say that, pet. But there! I will see her. Make my grog, Rosebud, while I step up; and remember, the night is very cold."

"Therefore, I am not to forget the water!" laughed Isa as he left the study.

"What perfect children they are!" muttered the doctor. "I pray their hearts may ever be green, bless them! The woman, no doubt, is but of her class and a plainer couch than my Rosebud's would have suited."

The Doctor, despite his words, was proud of Isa's charity. He mounted the stairs, and softly entered the room. The fire had sunk together in a rich, red glow, while the lamp on the table shed a mellow light on the bed's occupant. The doctor marked the worn, draggled dress, and reflected, pinching his lips.

"A veritable tramp, that is clear; I wonder what account she can give of herself."

Approaching, he drew the curtains, then, with a face paler than he looked upon, uttering a cry, reeled, and caught the curtain for support.

"Eleanor!" he gasped.

At the sound the invalid started up, leaning forward upon her elbow, fixing her gaze upon the doctor. Abrupt recognition shone in it and she exclaimed:

"Everard! Merciful power; is it to your house that I have been brought?"

There was a painful silence, both requiring some moments to recover composure. Then the doctor, sitting on the chair Rosebud had used, bent his face on his hands and wept.

"Oh, Eleanor, I thought you dead!" he groaned. "Why, why do I find you thus?"

The thin cheeks flushed as the head sank, abashed, on the laboring bosom.

"Ah, Everard, I have cause to repent the past bitterly," she murmured mournfully. "Mine is, however, so sad a history that even you will pity me."

"Pity you! I pity you from my soul, without hearing your history, the sadness of which your present aspect but too plainly proclaims. Still, may I not hear it?"

"To tell you what it was that brought me into this neighborhood, and—another cause."

The doctor started and turned away.

"I wish to let you know all from my own lips, before I die; for I am dying, Everard. I will never see another sun."

Before he could answer he caught the sound of Isa's light step upon the stair. Hastily rising, he met her in the passage, and bade her return to the sitting-room, as her patient was awake and desired to see him alone, to relate why they had found her in so pitiable a condition.

On re-entering the apartment he took the precaution of locking the door, afterwards, resuming his seat, he listened with much pain, sorrow and compassion to the promised recital.

When it was ended a brief silence ensued. The woman was first to break it. Leaning forward she said eagerly, "And Isa! Oh, Everard—Isa—tell me.

"In mercy—no, no," he interrupted. "Eleanor, be merciful to her! To me—to the world—to herself, she is my niece."

"Your niece! But, Everard, think of me."

"I do. Yet, Eleanor, in kindness let us both think of her. In pity be self-denying; do not rend the veil and disclose the wretched past to her. Do not let its weight fall on her soul to burden it Let her continue my niece. It is hard to ask it, I know—terrible to grant; but for her, I implore it for her. If you have owed me anything in the past, let your silence now be its payment."

Sinking on his knees he raised his trembling hands in supplication, while the tears flowed down his cheeks.

The patient mutely regarded him. A struggle was evidently taking place within her. She breathed painfully, and pressed her hand to her forehead. Finally she spoke:

"Everard, it is terrible, after all these long, long years. Nevertheless you are right. It shall be so."

Springing up joyfully the doctor took the wasted hand and kissed it.

"It is a noble sacrifice, Eleanor," he exclaimed. "Surely it will obliterate the past."

"Let her come. Let her keep by me—until—until—ah!"

She fell back insensible upon the pillow. With considerable nervousness the doctor summoned Isa, also medical advice. The latter brought no hope. The worn-out, weary existence would never behold another dawn.

It was near three in the morning; the dying woman, after gazing eagerly around, rested her gaze upon Isa, and whispered—

"Will you kiss me, my child?"

Isa, tears swimming in her bright eyes, bent down, when, with an effort the woman's arms clasped her tightly to her breast.

"You are an angel," she murmured. "If anything could have saved me it would have been your presence. But it is impossible. Better it is so. Kiss me again; let your lips touch mine."

Isa, sobbing, complied; then the weary head sank back on her arm. Tenderly she supported it. Finally the faint voice murmured the same request.

"Kiss me, my dear."

Isa obeyed. When she arose the doctor's arm was about her, and he led her from the room. The outcast's troubles in this world were over.

Bright and glorious rose the sun the next morning, but its radiance scarcely rivalled that of Edward Chesterton's countenance, as with an open letter in his hand he entered Dr. Pomeroy's study, and requested a few moments' private conversation.

"Certainly, Ned — certainly!" answered his tutor, drawing his thoughts from the sad event of the previous few hours.

"First, sir, respecting that poor woman," said the pupil. "I made her a promise, and I wish to keep it."

The doctor quickly averted his face.

"We will talk of that afterwards, Ned," he rejoined. "Be assured she shall have no pauper interment. What is the subject which makes you so cheerful this morning?"

Edward Chesterton tried to speak steadily, but his pleasant voice would tremble and stumble as the words came forth.

"It is this letter, sir. My father has consented."

"Consented to what?" asked the doctor, surprised, though the truth began to break in upon him.

"Why, sir, he consents to my asking your permission to address Isa as my future wife."

Dr. Pomeroy's brow clouded, and before answering he perused the letter.

"It is very kind; it is generous of Lord Arenstane," he said. "It is like his own true self. May I ask if Isa is aware of this?"

"Why, yes, sir; I trust I have acted neither wrongly nor dishonorably; but I chanced to meet her and could not refrain from telling her the good news," he stammered.

"Much chance about it, I daresay," remarked the doctor with a faint smile, as, rising, he began thoughtfully to pace the study, his hands behind his back. "I am sorry—sorry for you both; as it can't be—I could not permit it."

The young gentleman's countenance fell. He was fairly overwhelmed with surprise. True, he was only a younger son, but the doctor could scarcely expect a richer suitor for his neice.

"Not permit it, sir," he exclaimed. "May I ask why?"

For a while the doctor continued to walk to and fro in silence; then, placing his hands on his pupil's shoulders, and looking with much affection into his disappointed countenance, he said:

"Ned, I love you as a son. You are the child of my oldest, my best friend, whose counterpart you are in all that is honorable. I know, therefore, that I may trust you with the secret of my life. Isa is not my niece. Nay, she bears no relationship, even, to me."

"Not your niece, sir?" repeated Edward Chesterton, half rising up in his amazement.

"No. Keep your seat. Do not interrupt me, and I will try to explain."

Resuming his perambulation, his eyes bent on the carpet, the doctor abruptly began after a moment's silence. "I was just your age, Ned, when I fell in love with one of the handsomest girls I believe I ever beheld. I was young and light-hearted then, and not over much given to study, as I am now. I was capable of attending to lesser matters, and I loved passionately, loved once and forever. The girl, though of good birth, was poor. So was I. To strive for her, however, was an incentive to work, and I worked hard, believing she loved me, for she had consented to be mine, when the unexpected death of my father called me to Derby. I shall not touch minutely on these matters; suffice it that when I returned to Cambridge, the girl of my heart had eloped with a penniless lieutenant. He was indeed, worse than penniless. He had been broken in his regiment, dishonored and banished from society.

She learned all this too late. I was long recovering from the wound Your father seeing something was wrong, kindly selected me as his tutor in his continental tour. When I returned, in two years' time, a letter reached me. It was from her by whom I had been deceived. Her husband, for some reason, had been compelled to fly the country at a moment's notice—so hastily that he would not permit her to fetch her child from where it chanced to be staying.

The letter was that of a humbled, broken-spirited, ill-treated woman, and she implored me to forget the past, and to watch over her child till she could send for it, if she dared. She had no other friend, she wrote, whom she could trust. I did so. When the money sent from abroad ceased, which it soon did, I paid for its maintenance. After a while, however, the woman who kept it died, and her daughter went to America. At the same period your father gave me this living, and I brought the child, then five years old, here as my niece, the child of a dead brother. It was Isa."

There was silence. Afterwards, the doctor, his voice unsteady, said:

"Come, Ned, and hear the end of the wretched story."

Followed by Ned Chesterton he proceeded to an upper room where lay the remains of the dead woman. Carefully he removed the sheet from the still face.

"Ned," he remarked gravely, and with much agitation, "that was the woman I loved, and is Isa's mother."

Edward Chesterton was considerably moved.

"Does Isa know this, sir?" he inquired.

"No; nor ever will, if I can prevent it."

"Sir," said his pupil, "I pity you, as I honor you a hundred times more, if it is possible, for the deed. I would have wished certainly that Isa could have claimed kindred with such a one as you, but in that alone does this sad history make a difference."

"How? Would you, Lord Arenstane's son of Montalban, yet wed her?"

"As readily now, sir, as I would when first this morning I entered your presence."

"You are a true, noble lad, Ned," exclaimed the doctor, much moved as he grasped his hand. "But your father will, I take upon myself, without hesitation, to affirm, be of my opinion, sir. I shall write to him to-day."

Dr. Pomeroy put back the sheet, touched reverently the fresh winter flowers the daughter had placed on the unknown mother's bier, and led the way from the room.

It appeared Edward Chesterton knew his father perfectly. Lord Arenstane's letter arrived, repeating his consent, and enclosing a kindly missive to the doctor full of sympathy and praise.

"My darling," said Edward Chesterton, as he strolled by Isa's side a day later—for they were accepted lovers now—"your good uncle has just made a proposition that we shall all follow to the grave the remains of the unhappy deceased—that we should show her this last token of respect. Will you also be present?"

"If my uncle will permit it, I should wish to, Edward,"

"I do not fancy he will refuse," remarked Edward, well knowing that it was the doctor's desire, only he had felt soo nervous to suggest it himself.

So the child stood, unconsciously, chief mourner at her mother's grave, listening to the beautiful rite of the dead. They were the orphan's tears that fell so fast, and her hands which dropped flowers before the earth was filled in.

Six months after, blushing and beautiful, Isa was married to Edward Chesterton. Dr. Pomeroy performed the ceremony, and Dick Mortmain wondered why ever people could possibly trouble themselves with the burden of matrimony, played best man, and gave the bride the heartiest good wishes and the handsomest presents.

As they came down the church path from the porch, Isa stopped with a start.

"See, Edward," she said, drawing his attention to the outcast's grave, on the headstone of which a name had been

cut, "Eleanor Pendrel," with the date of her death.

"Yes, dearest," her husband answered. "Did the doctor tell you? She informed him who she was before she died. In this hour of our supreme happiness let us prove we yet can feel sympathy for her—thus!"

Taking the flower from his coat he laid it on the grave, already flower-grown and well-tended. Bending, Isa placed by it her wedding boquet.

"Why is that?" asked a stranger of a rustic, as both stood watching the wedding party. "Is that the grave of her mother?"

"Mother! Lor' bless you, no, sir. It is a poor tramp that wur rescued from dying at the roadside, and a pauper's grave, by that young lady, our Doctor's Niece."

Bank Robbers Foiled.

The Value of a Plucky Cashier.

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. *Times*.]

Chambersburg, March 25.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made about 9 o'clock last evening to rob the National Bank of Chambersburg. The particulars of the occurance are as follows: About a year ago a man, giving his name as Ralph L. Rollins, came here and engaged rooms at the Washington House for himself, wife and an invalid brother-in-law. They remained at this house some four or five months, but for some reason left and went to the National Hotel, where the party (with the exception of the brother-in-law) have remained ever since. The sick boy was sent home either in August or September last. Rollins represented himself to having been a General in the Southern army, that he resided in New Orleans and his visit here was solely on account of the health of his brother-in-law, who was in the last stage of consumption. He and his wife were well educated and apparently very refined in their manners and customs. They succeeded in gaining the confidence of the first families of the town, among others that of George R. Messersmith, Esq., cashier of the National Bank, with whom they had become very intimate, scarcely a day passing without one or the other calling. Last evening about 8 o'clock Mr. L. B. Kindline (who resides with Mr. Messersmith) answered the door bell, and found Rollins, in company with another man whom he introduced as "his friend, Mr. Johnson." Rollins inquired if Mr. Messersmith was at home, and after being informed that he was not, remarked that they would probably call again during the evening. About 9 o'clock Mr. Kindline again answered the bell and found the same parties in waiting. Knowing the intimacy that existed between them he at once escorted them to Mr. Messersmith's private office, in the rear of the banking-room. Rollins introduced his friend Johnson, and remarked that they had called to purchase Mr. Messersmith's farm. After a few moments conversation on this subject, they asked permission to deposit an envelope containing $10,000 for safe keeping during the night. This was granted, and the vault opened to put it away. After discussing some question in regard to issuing a draft, the signal was given by Rollins and both men seized Mr. M., and endeavored to gag him, flourishing a dagger and revolver in his face to intimidate him. In this, as in all other efforts, they were unsuccessful, for Mr. M. not only succeeded in removing the gag every time it was put on, but actually threw Johnson on the floor and finally opened the door leading to the dining room and cried "Murder!" This alarmed the would-be robbers, who at once fled, taking with them a package containing $30,000. They ran to the front hall door where they were met by Mr. Kindline, who declined opening it, although Rollins held a revolver at his breast, threatening to shoot if he did not. They then ran out the back way, but were here confronted by William Scott, a young colored man, who happened to be in the kitchen. Rollins and Johnson jumped from the balcony down eight or nine steps. In doing this Rollins fell, and was at once seized by Scott, who held him until assistance arrived. The $30,000, together with two revolvers and a large knife, were taken from him, and he was at once placed in jail. Johnson succeeded in escaping for the the time, reaching London about one o'clock, and this morning he took the train for Martinsburg, but was recognized at Mercersburg by ex-Sheriff Greenewalt, who had gone there in search of him. He was brought here at noon, and in default of $30,000 was committed to await the trial. Johnson arrived here March 9th, and registered at National Hotel as being from Pittsburg, and is an intelligent, fine-looking man, about thirty years of age, and does not look like the desperate man he certainly is. Three different lots of burglars' tools, gowns, masks, etc., have been found in lots adjoining the bank property, showing conclusively that there were other parties outside who were interested in the job. The impression is that the plan was to gag the whole household, five in number, as that many gags have been found. It is altogether likely that other arrests may be made. The excitement in the town last night and to-day has been very great; indeed so high did it run last night that it looked as though lynch law might prevail in Rollins case. The bank does not lose one cent, but on the other hand are ahead $85, this being the amount found in the package which they said contained $10,000. Mr. Messersmith, though somewhat shocked and bruised from the rough treatment received, is at his post to-day.

Mr. George R. Messersmith, the cashier of the Chambersburg National Bank, is a native of Cumberland county, and commenced business as clerk at the Pine Grove furnaces, near Carlisle. Subsequently he was appointed teller of the old Chambersburg Bank, now the Chambersburg National. Mr. James Lesley, previously of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was then cashier, and about 1860 he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Union Bank, of Philadhiphia, on Arch street, when Mr. Messersmith succeeded him as cashier in Chambersburg, since when he has conducted that institution in a manner that has justly commanded the highest measure of confidence, both in his own community and the financial centres abroad. It is one of the few banks that have never exacted usurious interest, and its stock rules largely above par and is eagerly sought for investment by the citizens of the neighborhood, because of the implicit faith in its safety. Mr. Messersmith is about fifty years of age, of short stature, but stoutly built, of most genial social qualities, and among the foremost in all good works in his neighborhood. He is well known in financial circles in this city, and throughout the State, and will be widely congratulated on his courageous defence of his trust and his fortunate escape against such odds.

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	3.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	6.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	2.00 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.55 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.30 a. m
" "	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	2.20 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3.30 p. m
" " "	Renovo	4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Philada		8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8.20 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7.20 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.55 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p m
" " "	Philadelphia	4.20 p. m
" " "	New York	7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a.
" " "	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.25 a.m
" " "	Williamsport	11.35 a.m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg	3.00 p.m
" " "	Philadelphia	6.20 p
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	8.25 p.
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p.
" "	Williamsp't	10.55 p. m
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	7.00 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.25 a m
" " "	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SNOW SHOE, March 25th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: There seems to be a slight mistake in the REPUBLICAN of the 8th inst., which, I have no doubt, is only a misunderstanding. I am not sure that I said that the coal fields of Snow Shoe would be exhausted in ten years. At least, I meant to say that I understood that the mines now in operation, would be exhausted in about ten years; but let that be as it may. It seems that J. S. Sommerville wishes to make stock out of my ignorance of geology, and gives you a statement of the coal fields of Snow Shoe, and says that figures won't lie. Now let us see if he is right or not.

He says that Snow Shoe has 2,500 acres of coal bed, and extends from Moshanon to Cato, ten miles long and four miles wide, and has three 5 foot veins that will produce 3,000 tons per acre, two 3 foot veins that will produce 2,000 tons per acre, making an average of 5,000 tons per acre; 2,500x5,000 equals 12,500,000 tons; 12,500,000 plus 120,000 equals 104 years, as the length of time required to exhaust the coal. Now I do not claim to be versed in geology, but wish simply to draw your attention to the arithmetical calculations in Mr. Sommerville's statement. In the first place we will suppose that he is right, in giving length and breadth of the coal field, ten miles by four miles. Now one square mile contains 640 acres. 640x40 equals 25,600 acres, and 5,000 tons per acre will make 128,000,000 tons, (quite a difference from 12,500,000 tons). Now divide this by 120,000, which he claims to ship per year; 128,000,000x 120,000 equals 1,065⅔ years (quite a difference from 104 years). Next he says there are 3 five foot veins, which will make 15 feet of coal. These fifteen feet only produce 3,000 tons per acre, while the two veins of three feet each, making 6 feet of coal, produce 2,000 tons per acre. Now I confess that I do not understand this, but I expect it is because I am ignorant of geology. My version would be, if six feet of coal will produce 2,000 tons per acre, fifteen feet will produce 5,000 tons per acre. I think J. S. S., had best look up his arithmetic before he writes again.

Respectfully yours,
M. D. SILKKNITTER.

PLEASANT GAP, April 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: This beautiful little village is situated some four and a half miles east of Bellefonte on the Lewistown turnpike, and consists of a hotel, store, and various other public resorts where loafers abide. The hotel proprietor, Haag, greets the weary traveler with a welcome smile, inviting all to stop and enjoy his hospitality. While thus engaged, the store over the way meets the eye, and to see is to go. Upon arriving at the store, our friend Howard Barnes strives to show us around. Groceries and "sich" always on hand, with numerous loafers lounging on the counter, ready to pass a remark as regards your business, looks, etc.

Among the residents is Esquire Eckenrath, who guards the peace; and if we are any judge, he succeeds admirably. Our old friend, John K. Tate, still dwells in our midst, and as a first-class carpenter, has no equal except, perhaps, Harry Noll, who, like Tate, is ever ready and willing to do work on the shortest notice, in their line. John Griffith, our worthy blacksmith, still hammers away; and successfully, we presume, as he intends erecting a new house the coming summer. Huston, Griffith's right hand man, turns out buggies, etc., cheap, good and substantial. John Barnes presides over the toll-house of the pike, meeting those who pass with a smile, indicating, "Pay your toll and buy one of my fine cigars." Taylor and Stewart, who run the pike, or at least the work, from Bellefonte to Centre Hall, will have plenty to do in their line, as the pike needs mending very badly. Florey, the shoemaker, seems to *last* forever yet enjoys life with *awl* his friends. Our jovial friend Riddle trips the "light fantastic" as of yore, and says "it's immense." John Latherman, an old resident, enjoys good health and an active mind at the age of eighty. Here we pass "pious corner," where John Smany and Gip Larimer live, prosperous and happy. All in all, we have a very pleasant and agreeable people living here, and as there are two beautiful churches erected here, it would seem as though the blessings of God rest upon the people. N. G.

DICKINSON Co., Kan. March 26, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

The REPUBLICAN has been a constant visitor to my "sanctum sanctorum" for some time, and I would like very much to have it continued during the year; would like to know who has been so kind as to send it to me. I am not one who would wish to beg reading material, and if the bill is not squared, I will be good for the same in the "sweet by and by." Am a constant reader of a half dozen periodicals, but the little bird in my breast rejoices more over the REPUBLICAN than all the rest; always fresh and spicy, and lots of news from home. We Kansas farmers are now taking our ease, and enjoying the "beautiful snow;" in fact, we have a monopoly of it at the present. Have had more winter crowded into March than December, January and February, all together. Those of us who have our spring wheat sown, feel a little blue about the eyes, as it is generally thought it will rot. Fall crops are looking reasonably well all over our county, and unless the late cold snap has injured it, we have reason to rejoice in expectation of an abundant harvest. The late rains and heavy snows have thoroughly soaked our soil, and when warm weather sets in, it will come right on. As a general thing we complain of too much warm weather, but now must hush our murmuring, as we we are in mud knee deep. Emigration is pouring in from all quarters; indeed, it is surprising to see the number of emigrants coming here, or passing on through further west. Several Centre county farmer boys have landed here within the last month, and are well pleased with our country. One company alone has sold about 30,000 acres this spring, and has advertised for teams to break 10,000 acres. Other agents are selling also, and it will be safe to say there will be 30,000 acres of new land broken and brought under cultivation the coming season. I think these facts speak for themselves, and any one contemplating a trip west, will do well to visit our county. Bowen, Beecher, Babcock and Belknap, has been the general topic of the day for some time; but we are at present enjoying a slight sensation in the Beecher business in our midst, and it appears every one glories in having some scandal to talk about. This case here bids fair to rival the Reecher business. Will find out how it comes out at court, and give you the particulars. CENTRE COUNTY BOY.

[We shall be glad to hear from our correspondent often; no doubt his letters will be of interest. As to the paper, we will say that somebody has paid for it until July 28th, 1876. We hope it may long be a visitor to his western home, to cheer his heart down through the dim vista of the "sweet by and by." We shall, in the future, try our utmost to make it worthy of his patronage and confidence. We can also say to "Centre Co. Boy," that the REPUBLICAN never was more prosperous than it is to-day. For three years it has steadily gained in patronage, and we hope in influence, and now we have the largest subscription list in the county; and without any effort on our part, it is steadily gaining. We mention this fact because all true friends of the paper will be glad to learn of its prosperity, right in the face of the strenuous efforts of its opponents to stamp it out. We suppose our friend will throw up his hat, and say long live the REPUBLICAN, to which we respond amen.]

IT is quite enjoyable to notice the regard for the moralities, as applied to politics, now manifested by the Democratic press. It is the first exhibition of their reverence for moral subjects we have seen for some time. Yet, peculiarly, they do not allow themselves to be impartial, and so utterly overlook Pendleton and his irregularities. Worse than all, Clymer, Randall, and even Tilden are badly scotched, and likely to be brought to grief. Over these cases, the Democratic press is either utterly silent, or explanatory and charitable. The Presidential canvass will be likely to open their eyes on these subjects.

Mr. Pendleton and Caleb P. Marsh gave their testimony at Washington on War Department Frauds.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Strawberry Short-Cake—Much Ado About Nothing—Good-Bye Samana Bay—Educational Pest-Houses—The Hebrew Murderer—"Brass."

NEW YORK, April 3, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

The signs "Strawberry Short-cake" and "Strawberries and Cream," triumphantly displayed before some of our more enterprising restaurants, is such a strong hint of spring, that I at once begin looking round for corroborative evidence. And sure enough, there in the sheltered corners of the door-yards, where the March sun lies the longest, I see numerous little spikes of rich, fresh green pushing their way through the grey dust with which winter winds have covered them. And then, to tell the truth, the air does feel a little different since the Equinoctial; a little of the North Pole flavor seems to be gone out of it—not very much as yet, but still enough for everything above ground and under ground to notice a change in quality. And the street hucksters, too, they welcome it; the apple women, the Italian bandits who offer us peanuts and candy on every street corner, the poor old chaps who try to keep body and soul together by a very limited traffic in pins, needles and the like. All winter long, in rain, snow and gale, they have stuck to their post with a heroism born of desperation. No one ever sees them sell anything; their whole stock in trade can't amount to more than two or three dollars. Heaven only knows how they have fought the winter's battle; but they have done it in some way, and now that the winds begin to soften and the sun's bright fingers to regain their hold on the world, one sees their faces relax their expression of dull endurance and take a look something akin to content.

Long Island must be a good place for lawyers, if the Smith and Carman families are fair representatives of that population. The heads of these families are wealthy farmers possessed of all the Spartan firmness of our Pilgrim Fathers, with, possibly, a slight infusion of the leading characteristic of the noble mule. Several years ago, the former gentleman gave to his beloved daughter a knife—value, fifty cents—which, through some accident, got into the possession of the Carman damsel, who refused to give up the property. Arbitration was resorted to *de la Geneva*, the result of which was in favor of the usurperess. Smith, smarting under the injustice, sued in the local court and won; but the judge, while hearing the contest, had custody of the property, handed it by mistake to the lady who bore it off in triumph. Smith's dander rose at this slip twixt the cup and the lip, and he sued and won again. Then his opponent appealed to the County Court and gained the case; and now Smith, after the expenditure of much money and bad blood, has carried the matter to the general term and is prepared to go higher if necessary. Meanwhile both families attend the same church, and every Sunday the Carman nearly drives the Smith family to desperation by displaying the money all through sermon-time. Long Island has lost all interest in [illegible], and is devoting itself exclusively to watching the momentous contest.

April 24th, was the day fixed by the court for the hanging of the Hebrew, Rubenstein, who is, I believe, the first of his race upon whom the death penalty has ever been pronounced in this country. The Jews are naturally proud of this record, and are extremely clannish; although the accused is poor and of the lowest stratum of society no effort or money has been spared to procure a new trial and acquittal. Their efforts were crowned with success just in the nick of time, and the second stay of proceedings obtained. The strange circumstances surrounding the case, together with the personal peculiarities of the prisoner, have created an unusual public interest in these proceedings.

The number of deaths for 1875, from all causes, in this city was 30,709, an increase of 1,9[illegible] over the number reported for 1874. The greater part of this increased mortality was among children; and so small proportion has probably come from the maladministration of the city public schools. The disregard of the common laws of health in these places is monstrous, and has become the subject of a general and just complaint. Many of the buildings devoted to school purposes are miserably inadequate in size, and criminally faulty in construction, both as to light and ventilation. To such an extent is overcrowding carried that rooms arranged for forty to fifty pupils are made to hold seventy or eighty each. The greatest evils, of course, result. The trouble is one that is constantly increasing, but, as yet, no action is proposed by the city government.

Sheriff Conner sold the desks, books and papers of the late Samana Bay Company yesterday, at 14 Bowery, to satisfy a judgment of $11,000, obtained by Isaiha Reed, a secretary of the company. The property yielded $30. Rather an inglorious ending for this grand San Domingo scheme, whose projectors were supposed to have had a good deal fatter thing than any post-tradership.

The performance of "Brass," at the Park Theatre continues to nightly crowd the house, and forms the third in the trio of semi-permanent attractions from which Rose Michel has just been withdrawn. "Brass" has been steadily gaining ground ever since its first production, and its merits as a play are now more fully appreciated. Mr. G. F. Rowe is a skillful playwright, and while the plot of "Brass" is very slender, it is a thread on which are strung pearls of dialogue and incidents sufficiently numerous to keep the beholder in good-humored enjoyment from beginning to end. Mr. Rowe, however, is not only a successful author, but is an unsurpassed character actor as well, and his personation of the central figure—Waifton Stray—is the incarnation of cool, imperturbable, admirable cheek; a gorgeous, stupendous liar, who would drive Munchausen himself to despair, but who, nevertheless, gains our sympathies by his evident good heart and his devotion to the heroine. His catch phrases—"See this ring?" and "Fact, I assure you!"—have been taken up by young New York, and made part and parcel of its peculiar vocabulary. The cast of the play is otherwise exceptionally strong, and the performance very smooth. As soon as they can be spared from New York, Mr. Rowe and "Brass" will make an extended provincial tour.

The recent history of the Park has been quite eventful. Two years ago John T. Raymond launched "Colonel Sellers" from its boards onto the sea of popularity. Last year came Florence and the "Mighty Dollar," then its stage witnessed the extraordinary dramatic digression of ex-Mayor Hall, and its present occupant only adds to its prestige. It is cosy, well situated, and is under the management of Mr. William Stuart, whose name is closely associated with the most brilliant portion of New York's dramatic history. Under his management of the Winter Garden occurred many memorable successes.

W. J. Widdleton, in pursuance of his specialty, the publication of the fine edition of English classics, and standard works, has just issued a Memorial Edition of the poems and essays of Edgar A. Poe, one of the ofremost, if not the very greatest, of American literary geniuses. The beautiful work, coming as it does at the time when, after more than a quarter of a century of shameful neglect, the poet's monument has at last been raised, and his greatness formally acknowledged, must be a welcome tribute among the countless admirers. It contains, besides the most complete collection extant of that portion of Poe's works above alluded to, a fascinating biography by John H. Ingram, (modestly headed "Memoir") which will be hailed for its refutation of many of the slanders by which the lustre of his memory has been dimmed, and much other interesting matter pertaining to this subject. The book is not only an honor to the publisher, but to the American name. The same publisher issues the Diamond Edition of Poe's poems, with Memoir and Vindication, and also the finest existing edition of his complete works, in four volumes.

RADIX.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The big gun to be brought here from Krupp's manufactory, in Berlin, weighs 110,000 pounds.

The Centennarians are coming in lively. One old Methuselah who saw Washington rush into his father's arms when he couldn't tell a lie about a cherry tree, is on his way from Wisconsin. At Kalamazoo he fell in with another elderly chap who claims to have played "seven up" with Washington at Valley Forge, and both the old chaps, in order to show how hale and hearty they are, purpose walking all the way here. I can vouch for a crop of about six Methuselahs arriving daily, but cannot certify as to their ages, as I never had the pleasure of witnessing George bounce suddenly from his seat in the school room, in which "Pud" Simmons had placed a pin, bent at a sufficient number of right angles to bring the business end of it in contact with that portion of the body which usually reaches the school beach first. I have my suspicion about these relics of antiquity, and as they are not able to walk home and haven't money to pay their way in the cars, I expect to see them passing the hat around lively for alms.

The following from the programme of the Swedish Eisteddfod—whatever that is—may serve to enlighten your readers as to the character of this grand entertainment:

1. Tujrnasoeddy Ddaiar (Lloyd).
2. Mor Hawddgar iw dy Bebyll (Parry).
1. Y Blodewyn Olaf (Lloyd).
2. Yr Waf (G. Gwent).

Another one is as follows, but whether it is to be eaten or drank, danced or sung, read or declaimed, I have no means of knowing:

Duw bywdd Drugarog wyrthyf.

The Executive Committee of the Commission, at their meeting on Thursday last, agreed upon a programme for the opening ceremonies on the 10th of May. There are to be invited the President and Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, the Senate and House of Representatives, leading officers of the army and navy, the Governors of the States and Territories with their staffs, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the Board of State Supervisors, the foreign commissioners, the Centennial Commission and chief subordinates, the Centennial Board of Finance and chief subordinates, the Government Board, the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, the Judges of the Exhibition, the State Centennial Boards and the Mayor and Councils, and the heads of departments of Philadelphia. At 10½ o'clock the orchestra of 150 members, conducted by Theodore Thomas, will play the national airs of all nations.

The place selected for the ceremonies is the southern section of the Art Gallery. The exercises will consist of the grand march by Richard Wagner; invocation of the Divine blessing; original hymn, by J. G. Whittier; original cantata, words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut; brief presentation by the President of the Centennial Commission, reporting the Exhibition to the President of the United States; address by the President of the United States—this he will close by declaring the Exhibition open. Immediately the flags will be unfurled, the artillery will salute, the bells will ring and the chorus of six hundred will render Handel's great "Hallelujah."

The crowd will then cross to Machinery Hall, and at a signal from President Grant the enormous engine and its thirteen acres of machinery will be put in motion, and the Exhibition will be open to the world.

Theodore Thomas has general charge of the music. Dudley Buck conducts the chorus, which is chosen from the musical associations of Philadelphia. There is one solo in the cantata, a brief passage, which will be sung by Myron W. Whitney, the basso profundo, of Boston.

President Grant will be escorted to the grounds with such military honors as Governor Hartranft may deem advisable.

Among the finest display of jewelry yet sent to the Exhibition is that of Mr. Jamie Aitchison a leading jeweller of Edinburgh, Scotland; the contents of his case are valued at $100,000.

Altogether there are fifteen ram's heads, every one of which is mounted in a style calculated to make the looker on view them with rapt attention. The principal of these is unusually large, and very elaborately mounted. Scotch pebbles are entwined in a Runic knot, and there are several wreaths of Scotch thistles set with valuable cairngorms and amethists. The centre of the head has been formed into a casket, and this is set with a large and perfect gem. The horns are tipped with amethists of extraordinary size and brilliancy. Suspended from the head, as usual, by silver chains, are a mallet, rake, snuff-spoon, etc.

Claiming second place is a silver inkstand. Two Highlanders, wrought in silver, are represented as engaged in mortal combat. Their claymores are crossed above the ink bottle, which is elaborately pierced and set with cairngorms, and has a gilt wreath of fern leaves at the base. The whole is mounted on a pedestal of granite, set on an ebony plinth.

Following this is one of the most richly mounted dirks that has yet been made. The handles of the dirk knife and fork are set with gems, and consist of elaborately carved ivory, with pierced silver mountings. The sheath is composed of brilliant purple velvet, and there is a skenedhu to match.

A Highland target in an excellent state of preservation and of rare design, which it seems was found on the field after the battle of Culloden, is placed among the accoutrements and is the undoubted Celtic curiosity of the collection. Mr. Aitchison has been fortunate in acquiring what is said to be the largest specimen of perfect cairngorm that has ever been seen.

This has been carefully manipulated and mounted in gold, surrounded by Scotch pearls, and forms a unique shoulder brooch for the Highland plaid. Another rarity is an extremly fine set—the finest that has been seen—of Scotch pearl studs, all beautifully matched, and valued at £150—the value being greater in consequence of the difficulty felt in procuring gems of this variety of equal size and exactly similar in appearance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The name of the new horse was "George," and Mr. Bondstocks thought a good deal of George, and it was proper that he should for he had to draw upon his bank balance to the tune of $1,250 to pay for him. Just one week after "George" had been housed in the stable secured expressly for him, Mr. Bondstocks sat at the supper table enjoying his chop and toast and tea, complacently calling to mind how neatly he had that day skinned old Captain Waterman out of $1,100 on Erie shares, when he was suddenly aroused by his son Clarence remarking with ardor, "Pop, poor George is dead."

Mr. Bondstocks is a vestryman in the church of Holy Innocence, and consequently regulated his emotions by only vehemently ejaculating "Thunder, Almighty, when did he die?"

George—Washington, I had reference to—died December 14th, seventeen hundred," and ninety-nine, young Bondstocks would have added, if he hadn't stopped to catch the golden pippin that old Bondstocks hurled with great violence at his hopeful young son. As Clarence is catcher of the Dexter base ball club, the dexterity with which he caught that apple didn't appear to amuse the old gentleman at all, and young Clarence noticing it left the room whistling, "Still there's more to follow."

Two bold attempts at highway robbery were perpetrated in one day in our usually quiet city. The first was on Mr. James Cotter who, while on his way from the bank to his manufactory on Third street—one of the busiest streets in our city—was jostled by a crowd of men, one of whom relieved him of his wallet containing $3000. The cry of "stop thief" was started and the scoundrel after doubling a dozen street corners was nabbed, and is now luxuriating at our great winter and summer boarding house, where the fare is scanty and is never changed.

The other attempt was upon Mr. Godfrey Redmond, who drew $375 from bank upon a check; while counting the cash a genteel looking gentleman remarked, "You dropped something sir," and while Mr. Redmond stopped to pick up a dollar bill which the genteel individual had dropped at his feet, the genteel fellow grabbed the $375 and left on the triple quick making for a street car which he reached and entered; a

policeman followed and took him into custody. The injured gentleman insisted on being searched, while one of the passengers in the car said it was useless as the thief had hidden a package in the hay on the car floor, and which turned out to be the stolen package. These two enterprising gentlemen will be kept until after the Centennial shall have come and gone where they will do the most good—in Cherry Hill prison making shoes. J. W. F.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 5, 1876.

Some of our merchants have been East to purchase their spring stock of goods. The streets were well filled with wagons on the 1st inst., and the stores were quite well patronized.

WHEAT—There is a regular demand for wheat and buyers take all that is offered at our quotations. There is a very large quantity of sprouted and inferior wheat offering at the seaboard, the prices of which are very irregular. Prime wheat commands a regular inquiry at steady prices. The competition here among buyers keeps the price up, so that farmers may feel sure of full rates.

CORN—The demand for corn is very limited. We have been informed that the mills are well supplied, one of which refused to take any more last week at 40c per bushel for shelled. Farmers are loth to sell at this figure, some of whom are disposed to hold and await the result of the future.

OATS—Oats are in full supply at the mills, 30c being their maximum price at this writing. Other buyers have taken some small lots at 35c for their own consumption, but the demand for shipment will not warrant buyers in paying this latter figure.

POTATOES—The market is chuck full of potatoes. The prices ranged from 15 to 20 cents per bushel by the wagon load last week, and exceedingly dull sale at that. We advise farmers not to bring potatoes to market unless they shall have been sold beforehand, or they may have to donate them to somebody or haul them home again.

BUTTER—The butter market is in the same unsatisfactory situation. The butter dealers pay as much for bad as they do for good butter, or at least they charge for bad butter as much as they ought to sell good butter for. An effort is being made to organize a market, in which we hope the parties will succeed. 30c a pound is the store price.

EGGS—Eggs are in abundant supply at 15c per dozen.

HAY—Plenty offering at our quotations.

STRAW—Short straw is wanted and very little offering.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40@ 5
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	11 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush—new	30
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	40
Lemons, per doz	40

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	123¾	123⅞
" 5-20 " '62, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "	Bonds.	
" " " '65, " "	118⅝	118¾
" " " '65, J. and J	119¼	119⅜
" " " '67, " "	121⅛	121¼
" " " '68, " "	123⅜	123⅝
" 10-40 coupon	118¾	119
" Pacific 6's, cy	126¾	127
New 5's, Reg. 1881	118¾	118¾
" " c 1881	118¾	118¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Silver		
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	51¾	51¾
Philadelphia and Erie	21	21¼
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50¾
" Valley	62¾	63
United R. R. of J	140¾	141
Oil Creek	14¾	14¾
Northern Central	38	38¾
Central Transportation	48¾	48¾
Nesquehoning	54	54¾
C. & A., Mortgages 6's '89	106	106¾

READING NOTICES.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors' and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was ten fold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me no good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bonds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicine will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H SPENCER.

P. C. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

WITHOUT COST.—Messrs. Potts Brothers now offer to send a sample copy of the *American Stock Journal* free to all who desire to examine it. Every farmer should send and get one, and then he will undoubtedly want it a whole year for himself and family. It will only cost one dollar to get a large 32 page illustrated monthly, telling all about stock raising and farming. Those who subscribe now, get 3 numbers of 1875, free. Just the paper for hard times. Parksburg, Chester county, Pa., is the place to send.

CONNECTICUT.

Ingersoll Re elected by the People. Legislature thought to be Democratic—Free-Trade Wells Defeated

HARTFORD, April 3—Hartford city gives Ingersoll a majority of 513; last year Ingersoll had a majority of 1,201. The indications are that Wells, Republican, is elected to Congress over Wells, Democrat, by a good majority. Six towns including Hartford, gives Robinson 15,733, Ingersoll 17,669; Smith, Temperance, 9, Atwater, Greenback, 416. The same towns last year gave Gen. Ingersoll 18,667, Ingersoll 18,649, Smith 894. Returns have been heard from Republicans have gained eleven Representatives, the Democrats fourteen. Ingersoll is, no doubt, re-elected by the people's vote, and the Legislature is Democratic.

New Advertisements.

CENTENNIAL SONGS AND QUARTETS.

One Hundred Y... By Hays. 35
One Hundred Y... Voices. 10c
Marching 'Neath ... Chorus. Glee
Marching 'Neath ... Male Voices
Let the Hills and ... Mixed Voices

MEMORIAL SONGS.

Scatter Sweet F... Price 30c.
Weep O'er the ... Danks. 30c.
Memorial Flowe...
Scatter Sweet ... Voices. 30c.
Weep o'er the ... Voices. 30c.

ZITHER.

Hamilton's New ...

CORNET.

Sedgwick's Per...
Sedgwick's Com...

ACCORDION.

Sedgwick's Peri... dian. 75c.
Sedgwick's Com...
Sedgwick's Peri... dion. 75c.
Sedgwick's Com...

CONCERTINA.

Sedgwick's Peri... certina. 75
Sedgwick's Com...

Published by ... 843 Broadw... and mailed pos... price.

ADMINISTR... of admin... the undersigned... er, late of How... sons indebted to... to make immed... claims against ... authenticated for ...

Howard, Pa.

CENTENNIAL TRADE SALE

300 CARRIAGES at AUCTION

Herkness' Bazaar,

NINTH & ... PHILA.

Thursday ... April 13 1876,

AT ...

Including invoice... manufacturers in...

FINE

Guide Book to Philadelphia

and Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to ... best map published, ... of the prominent p... Great Centennial Grou... any of the 50 cent Gu... price to JOHN W. F... street, Philadelphia, and ... mail.

8-13-1y

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERS TO CASH BUYERS.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

THEY WILL TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

Grocery Department.

Good Green Coffee at 20 cents.
Nice Brown Sugars 10 cents.
Fine Syrups at 75 cents.
Canned Fruits cheaper than ever.
G. A. Salt at $1 50 per sack.

Clothing Department.

Men's Suits, Coat, Pants and Vest for $8 00.
Boy's " " " $5 00.
A first-class suit for twelve to fifteen dollars.

Notion Department.

Men's Half Hose at 5 cents.
Ladies' Hose 3 pairs for 25 cents.
Best Spool Cotton 6 cents.
Childrens' Gum Combs 5 cents.

Dry Goods Department.

Standard Calicoes 5 cents per yard.
Appleton A Muslins 10 cents per yard.
Heavy Cheviot Shirtings 10 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins standard goods 8 cents per yard.
Table Linens cheaper than ever.

Carpets.

From 20 cents per yard and upward.
Good Rag Carpet at 37½ cents per yard.

Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at $1 25 per pair.
Ladies' Gaiters at $1 25 per pair.
Child's Button Shoes at 50 cents per pair.
Men's Plough Shoes at $1 25 per pair.
Men's Brogans at one dollar per pair.

We offer NO BAITS. All our Goods are sold at prices to compare with above. A Full New Assortment suitable for Spring Purchases just received.

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the Orphan's Court of Centre county, will be sold on

MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1876, at 2 P. M.,

a lot of ground, being one-fourth of an acre, with large two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon erected, situate in the village of Moshannon, Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the north-east corner of ..... and ..... streets.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half in hand and one-half in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
Administrator of Edward Ide, dec'd.

March 29, 1876 8-14-3t

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.) having leased the works of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

8-13-1y

HAW! HAW! HAW!

Shout all who once see those Kewrious, Kweer, Kwaint, Komic, Elastic Eubber faces. Each one will make 100 different faces, and oh, so funny! Greatest thing ever made. Just the thing for holidays. One will convulse a whole town. 7 kidds; mailed free for only 25 cents, 5 for $1. Send for one and "laugh and grow fat." Wonderful Magic Finger. A mystery indeed! You can stick it through your hat and yet make no hole. 'Tis the wonder of the age. Send for it and have fun forever. Only 25 cents, 5 for $1. Cards of Courtship, Love Making Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, 3 kinds, each in neat cases. These are the best cards ever made and every young person needs them to enjoy these long evenings. 30 cents per pack, 3 for 75 cents. Send for them and have fun with the girls! The Little Flirt or Language of Love will take with the girls. Only 15 cents. Little Fascinator. For every sweetheart or lover. All about courting, cure for love, &c. Only 15 cts. Lover's Telegraph. Needed by every lover. Only 20 cents. All the above are elegantly illustrated. Sent free for price. 100,000 books for sale. Catalogues free. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H. 12-8weow

Good Books. Everybody needs one or more of the following cheap and really valuable volumes, sent prepaid for price named. "Hunter's Guide and Trapper's Companion," all about Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Raising Mink, &c., &c., 100 pages, only reliable work, only 25 cents. Tricks and Traps of America, a complete expose of the doings of every Swindler, Quack and Humbug in America. Near 100 pp., contains lists of hundreds of swindlers. It will "post you" and Save You Cash, only 25 cents. The Ventriloquist's Guide, or How to learn Ventriloquism. Full instructions, examples, anecdotes, also how to make the whistle to imitate all birds and beasts, only 25 cents. Art of Training and Breaking Horses, also the Complete Horse Doctor. A large octavo book and the best ever issued, near 100 pp., every farmer needs it, only 25 cents. Art and Etiquette of Making Love. All about it, how to "pop" and everything else. 176 pp., only 30 cents. Magic Made Easy. How to do all tricks in legerdemain, best book on subject, only 25 cents. Secrets of Love. 125 pp., elegant chromo cover, only 50 cents. Any book sent free on receipt of price. Catalogues free. Address all orders to the old established house of HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

New Advertisements.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854—PURELY MUTUAL.

Principal Features:

Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the "insured."

Major R. KENT, General Agent,
JAMES H. RANKIN, Special Agent.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 16, 1875.

A meeting of the Centre county policy holders of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was held in the office of James H. Rankin, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Local Board, the aim of which will be to advance their own and the Company's interests and supervise "Loans."

The organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Robt. Valentine, Ironmaster, Bellefonte, President.

James Y. McKee, Vice President and Prof. of Languages, State College, Vice-President.

George W. Jackson, Banker, Bellefonte, Treasurer.

James H. Rankin, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Secretary.

Finance Committee:

James L. Sommerville, Civil Engineer, Bellefonte, Chairman.

Budd Thompson, Surveyor, Martha Furnace.

J. Fearon Mann, Axe Manufacturer, Bellefonte.

Directors:

James Calder, Pres't State College, State College, Chairman.
James I Thompson, Banker, Lemont.
Harry R. Curtin, Ironmaster, Roland.
David W. Holt, Miner and Shipper of Coal, Philipsburg.
Israel J. Grenoble, Merchant, Spring Mills.
Geo. W. Hoover, Lumber Dealer and Contractor, Philipsburg.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the regular quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year.

Adjourned.

v8n8-tf JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States Sections 3233, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1 000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1 000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. All remittances *must be in par funds*; no checks received.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

The Collector will be at the Brockerhoff House in Bellefonte on the 29th day of April, 1876, for the purpose of receiving taxes.

8-12-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan Frederick, deceased, late of Gregg township, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GRAMLEY,
Administrator.

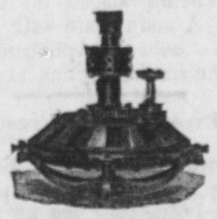
Rebersburg, Pa. 8126t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately existing between John Miller and William R. Miller, of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, Pa., under the firm name of John Miller & Son, is this 20th day of March 1876, dissolved by mutual consent, the said John Miller having sold all his interest in said firm to William R. Miller. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said William R. Miller, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JOHN MILLER,
WILLIAM R. MILLER.

The business will be continued at the same place by William R. Miller in his own name.

8-13-3t WILLIAM R. MILLER.



W. P. Duncan & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46a812-1y

Attention, Black Hills Men!

RIFLES. Single and repeating of the best makes, all prices, from $3 to $56.

SHOT GUNS double and single muzzle and breech-loading, all prices, from $5 to $200.

REVOLVERS, 5, 6 or 7 shooter, for ball and cap, or metal cartridges, $3.50 to $25.

Call and examine, or write for Illustrated Price List. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 983 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. v8n13-4t

Dauchy & Co

WANTED AGENTS for the best selling Stationery Packages in the World. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, golden pen, pen-holder, pencil, patent yard measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single package, with pair of elegant Gold Stone sleeve Buttons postpaid 25 cents, 5 with assorted jewelry for $1.00. This package has been examined by the publisher of this paper and found as represented—worth the money. Watches given away to all agents. Circulars free. BRIDE & CO.,
811-4w 769 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW **1800 Illustrations** **Pictorial Bibles** Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch street, Phila. 8114w

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS. AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, **Use WELLS' Carbolic Tablets.** PUT UP ONLY IN **BLUE** BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. v811-4t Philadelphia, Pa

WANTED AGENTS For the GREAT **CENTENNIAL History** UNIVERSAL to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition, 700 pages fine engravings, low price, quick sales, Extra terms. Send for circular. P. W. ZEIGLER & CO., 518 Arch street, Phila., Pa. 1 4w

WANTED AGENTS A complete history of Pennsylvania. From the first settlements to the present. By Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D. Nearly 800 large octavo pages. Over 75 fine illustrations. No full history of our State has been issued for over half a century. Agents will receive a cordial welcome in introducing this splendid work. A rare chance. We want local agents in every township. Write at once for full particulars and choice of territory. Address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 204 South 11th St. Philadelphia. 114w

WATERS' PIANOS. Grand, Square & UPRIGHT ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Unsurpassed. WATERS' ORGANS, CONCERTO, NEW ORCHESTRAL, VESPER, CHAPEL, VIALESTE, and CYMBELLA, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The CONCERTO STOP is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for SIX YEARS.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this month. Monthly installments received.

A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, etc. Agents wanted. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated catalogue sent. HORACE WATERS & SONS 481 Broadway, New York. Box 3567. 114w

"The parties will do all they claim."—N. Y. WEEKLY SUN, Jan 19, 1876. **$4 06 FOR $2** For particulars, stamp. C. F. YOUNG & Co. (Limited) 89 Dunne St., N. Y.

AGENTS 50 subscribers daily. Best literary paper. Only $1 50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. MUNYON & SPONSLER, Pubs., Phila., Pa. 11-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR New and ILLUSTRATED CENTENNIAL MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, also other MAPS and RELIGIOUS and HISTORICAL CHARTS. The best selling articles of the day. Address HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty street, New York. 874w

Vicks Flower & Garden Seeds.

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1876 just issued.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 25 cents; with cloth covers 65 cts. Address, JAMES VICK,
8-4-eow Rochester, N. Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

Manure for Grass.

No crop gets less attention than grass. If manured at all it is only incidentally with another crop, rarely for itself alone. Corn, barley and wheat get the manure, and when seeded, the young clover takes what is left. After that, if the field be pastured, the droppings of animals left in lumps over the field, are all that the lands get till ploughed again. This is considered improving the soil; and it is. No matter how mismanaged, clover is a benefit, and whatever else he may do, the farmer who sows and grows clover, is making his farm better. What, then, might not the result be, if the same care were taken of the clover hill as of other crops! It does not need cultivating,—the long, deep reaching roots mellow and pulverize the soil as nothing else can. If the clover grows thriftily, the top acts as mulch, shading the ground and keeping it moist. A crop of two tons or more of clover, whether ploughed under or cut for hay, can hardly fail to leave the soil better than before. We advise him to grow the largest crops of clover. A slight dressing of gypsum—one hundred pounds per acre in early spring—often produces wonderful results. But if a farmer has a little rotten manure, the scrapings of barnyards, fall is the time to apply it. Clover is often injured by freezing and thawing in winter, and a very slight covering of manure will afford a great deal of protection. Rich earth from corners of the fences, is well worth drawing a short distnce to spread upon young clover, provided the ground is hard and firm. If the field is not to be moved next season, coarser manure can be used.

Stock Ponds.

Many farmers living in the prairie districts have suffered greatly for the want of water for their stock the past fall and winter. There is, at this season of the year, ample time for making ponds of sufficient strength and capacity to afford water for all the stock the farmer will have upon his farm hereafter. The work can be done chiefly with the plough and scraper. It is better to make a deep pond at once, so that there may never be any fears of failure of water. There should be provided a safe conduit for the surplus water, so the dam cannot be destroyed. By making a deep and large pond, several other objects are obtained. It can be stocked with fish, and it is astonishing with what rapidity they propagate and grow. The rearing of fish is made a profitable business in some parts of this country and in Europe, and farmers, with a little of foresight in making ponds, could always have fish for the table. The pond will also afford ice to fill the ice-house, and no farmer should be without one, for ice is a great luxury in summer, and indispensable to keeping sweet, cool milk and butter. The advantages of good ponds are so many and so great that farmers who have not got them should go to work at once and make them. There is hardly a farm in the West that has not ground upon it adapted to making half a dozen good ponds. A few days of hard work and the job is done for a lifetime. We know that all farmers' wives endorse our views on the subject of good ponds.—[Rural World.

Cooking Food for Stock.

Common sense teaches every one that, on the average, food is more palatable and nutritious when cooked than it is in the raw state. The difference is not so considerable when fodder or food is of the best quality, though even then it is conceded to improve it materially. But in the case of poor, coarse, inferior foods, the improvement which cooking makes is beyond computation. The advantage of cooking in the case of roots, pumpkins, and other vegetables is well known to all who have investigated the matter. Hogs will eat cooked potatoes, hot, with avidity, and grow fat on them, when they will utterly refuse the raw ones. Much of this extra labor is imaginary, and much of this fear has been created by the reports of those who have tried it without proper facilities or knowledge or judgment, and who have abandoned it before acquiring the experience necessary to make it successful. One who has cooked food for stock, for several years, informs us that it has paid him better than any other investment he has made, and that he believes it will pay any man who has half a dozen cattle and horses to feed. Let farmers test the matter for themselves, and then they can reach proper conclusions as to profits in their own particular cases.

Household Receipts.

SIMPLE SPONGE CAKE.—3 eggs, 1 cup of sugar and one of flour; beat the eggs very light, then add the sugar; stir in the flour, and one tea-spoonful of water. Flavor to taste.

CREAM CANDY.—1 pound of loaf sugar, 1 cup of water, ½ tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, 2 of vanilla, 2 of vinegar; butter size of an egg; boil until it hardens when dropped into water. When nearly cold pull as you would other candy.

MUFFINS.—1 quart of warm milk, 3 or 4 eggs; a piece of lard the size of an egg; 1 tea-spoonful of salt, and one-half cup of yeast. Mix the flour stiff enough to drop from a spoon; let rise three hours in a warm place.

WAFFLES.—1 quart of milk, 3 eggs, 2 large tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, 1 large tea-spoonful of butter, melted, if sour milk is used, 1 tea-spoonful of soda.

PASTE FOR DUMPLINGS.—Take one pound of flour, 2 good-sized potatoes, boiled and mashed fine; mix these together with a small quantity of salt, and then with boiling water make a stiff dough. Flour the board, turn the paste out, dredge, and work lightly; roll thin, cover the fruit and tie it up in cloths, and drop into boiling water and boil till done. This paste is quite digestible.

Land Drainage.

There is scarcely a farm on which drainage is not required, and open weather in winter and spring should be taken advantage of to collect materials for the drains. Tiles are the most uniform and portable material for drainage, yet in many cases other material may be used. In Great Britain and Ireland millions of acres are drained by stone drains, that is with drains filled to a certain height with small stones, over which green sods are inverted and a perfect covering made to prevent the entrance of sand or earth. The drains are then filled up with the soil that has been thrown up forming them. On some farms small stones exist in large quantities, and their removal from the surface of tillage fields, meadows and pastures is necessary. These may be used with good effect in draining low and marshy places. The drains should be made in the shape of a blunt wedge; from four to six inches at the bottom, about fourteen inches wide at top, and three feet deep. These should be filled with stones to the height of 10 or 12 inches, the smallest stones being placed on the bottom. A main drain with a good outlet should be constructed before the smaller drains are made.

Experiments in Pruning.

James Redpath, of Buchanan county, Iowa, tried an experiment to determine the time of the year at which wounds made in pruning are covered best and most speedily. A branch one inch in diameter was cut from a tree on the first day of each month in the year, and at the end of five years, when all were healed over, they were opened and found to have decayed the least in those cut in February and March (or just before the swelling of the buds) and most in those cut in June and July, or during the growing season, while the latter had the advantage of being closed one year the earliest. Another similar experiment was tried on the Yellow Bell-flower, and at the end of four years all were healed over; on opening the places where pruned, the same result was found, except a slight difference in favor of February and July. In these experiments the decay from summer pruning was about three times as extensive as from that performed in the winter months. Root pruning for dwarfs always ruined the constitution of the tree.

TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN.—Wash the linen well in warm water with soap; then scrape come chalk very fine on it, and lay it on the grss in the sun. As it dries, wet it a little; the mildew will come out after doing this twice.

Utah The Place for Lawyers.

Lawyers charge big fees here. They won't appear in court for less than $50, and they charge ten per cent. on all collections less than $500 without a suit. Baskin & DeWolfe gets ten thousand dollars a year for taking care of the interest of the Flagstaff Mining Co. Rosborough & Merritt get six thousand a year for taking care of the Chicago Mine. Hempstead & Gamble get six thousand a year for taking care of the Chicago mine. Hempstead & Gamble get $5,000 as attorneys for the Union Pacific Railroad, and Marshal & Rozle get the same amount as attorneys for the Central Pacific railroad. These are only some of the items that have come to my notice. A few days ago Judge McKean took a retainer of $2,000 from a mining company to try one suit.

Twenty-five dollars is the bottom price for a lawyer for making a deed; and about four weeks ago George C. Bates charged $100 for making the papers necessary to transfer some mining property. He had to go out of town some thirty miles, examine the title, the property, and prepare the deeds. It took about four days.

When Brigham Young was indicted three years ago for murder, he got scared and employed all the best lawyers then in town. They got him out on habeas corpus and afterward the indictment was quashed—for an irregularity in empanneling the Grand Jury. When the attorneys sent in their bids, they were as follows: Fitch & Mann, $15,000; Hempstead & Kerpatrick, $12,500; Snow & Hoge, $10,000; other lawyers, $5000;—total, $42,000. The prophet said he wouldn't pay; said they wanted to rob him, etc., and at the October conference of the Mormon church, he told the saints how the Gentile lawyers were going for him, and that he must have help to pay these bills, and in less than a month the whole amount was raised among the saints. Brigham compromised with the attorneys for 50 cents on the dollar, and put the other half in his pocket. In other words, Brigham made $21,250 out of the operation. —North Adams *Transcript*.

The Frenchman's Watch.

A short time ago, Mr. Shaw, timekeeper of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, found a watch lying in the snow, where it had evidently been dropped by some one working in or about the mine. Mr. Shaw wrote a notice to the following effect, posting it by the side of the window to which the men came to give their names when going on or coming off their shafts:

"FOUND—A valuable watch, which the owner can have by calling at this office and describing the same."

Several men called and described what was, according to their ideas, a valuable watch, nearly all making it gold, with a fine chain of the same metal. Some set a number of beautiful pieces of gold quartz into the links of the chain. But it was no go; not a man came anywhere near describing the watch.

At last a little Frenchman came to the window and said: "You find one vatch, Mistar Shaw?"

"Yes sir," said Shaw. "Have you lost a watch?"

"Yes, sare, me have lost me one vatch."

"Can you describe it?"

"Yes, sare, me can describe him ver' perfec'ly."

"Well, what was it like?"

"My vatch he vas a silver vatch."

"Very good. What kind of cases?"

"Vell, he had his face wide open."

"What kind of a chain?"

"One leetle brass chain."

"What kind of key was on the chain?"

"Vell, no key be on ze shain. He have no key at all; I vind him by ze tail."

The watch was a stem-winder, and the Frenchman had given a perfect description of it, even down to "ze tail."

AN exchange says that Conductor McGleary, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, in taking up tickets after his train left Des Moines, a few days ago, was somewhat surprised when a lady handed him a paper on which his eyes distinguished the words: "Take one cup of sugar, three eggs, and two pounds of flour; stir up well, add a little salaratus, and bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven." "Do you expect to pass on this?" asked McGleary. "Certainly, sir," said the lady in a surprised manner. But when she glanced her eye on the paper she smiled and explained, while McGleary took up her regular ticket and willingly handed back her receipt for making "Boston cookies."

IT is told of a map agent that on a recent trip he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. As he was too prudent to carry money in the country, they failed to make a haul out of their victim. "But," said the agent, "I have some splendid maps of the country along with me, which I should like to show you;" and in a twinkling he was off his horse, had a map stuck upon a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the bandits a map, pocketed the money and resumed his journey.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

Proof.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., State st.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GILMORE,
229½ Walnut street.

Feel Myself a New Man

NATICK, MASS., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 194½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 2, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

v8n13-4t

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THE THISTLE EDITION

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of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best and the price is of the lowest. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

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Flower and Garden Seeds,

Strawberries, Peaches,

New Sorts by Mail.

Plants of the newest and and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepared by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best collection, at the great Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. 24 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, $1 00 by mail.

C. C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for upland, lowland or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1 per 100, $5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the trade. Agents wanted.

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Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse,
Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 8l0tf

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75 cts per hundred 15 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

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STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 48
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 27
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	35	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 55 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

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	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Harleton.

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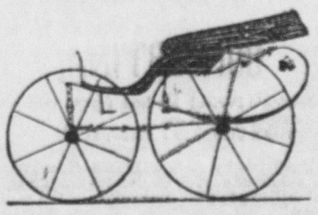

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Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

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6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

For Sale at this Office.

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We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!

OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00,

The great "mark down" for the

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of

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HATS—SHIRTS—COLLARS

Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.

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[Successors to John Montgomery.]

NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

Everybody is invited to inspect our stock. v8n4-1

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

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Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

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which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 8l6tf

THE CORNELIUS TRIPLETS.

We have received a photograph of the above trio. They are named respectively U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and John W. Geary, and were born in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., seven years ago. They are children of Isaac and M. J. Cornelius. The photographs were taken by Mr. S. R. Miller, artist, at Dudley, Huntingdon county, and will be sold for 25 cents and a 3 cent postage stamp, by either the above artist or Mrs. M. J. Cornelius, Saltillo Huntingdon county. The money thus raised is to secure the education of the children.
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MIND READING, PHYSCHOMANOY, FASCINATION, Soul-Charming, Mesmerism and Marriage-Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love of any person they choose instantly; 400 pages; by mail, 50 cts. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa. 8l2tw

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Hardware,
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A FINE LOT OF

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LARGE CLOVER SEED,

JUST RECEIVED

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And for sale by

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SEWING MACHINE,

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CORK BOSOM PAD,

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GRACEFUL—HEALTHY.

This Pad being made of Cork is light and porous and consequently HEALTHY—It secures a perfect fit in a dress, and gives a GRACEFUL shape to the figure. It is neatly covered, and neither breaks nor gets out of order.

Once Tried, no Lady will ever be without it.

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Lady Agents Wanted. Send for Terms.

Pianos and Organs.

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

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THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

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VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

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We have the best C
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HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

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Wilkesbarre and
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Our Coal is of the very

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

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Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

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all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

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WE KEEP ON HAND

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Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

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FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

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PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

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F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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THOMAS A.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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The highest market price paid for

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The session re-opens on

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will be received as BOARDERS, in the family apartments of the Principal, under the care and supervision of

Three Competent and Experienced

Lady Instructors. Thorough instruction is given in all the

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Charges for Boarding,

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CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

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Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

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Hardware and Stoves.

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HICKS & BROTHE

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SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

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We hope by

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JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

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SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n40

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HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
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STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n16-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,

7-45 JOHN W. BARNES.

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

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GALBRITH & WHITE,
Bellefonte, Pa.

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Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY MEDICINE CASES

and books giving plain and concise directions for their use, are a necessity in every household; for often will a timely dose of medicine stave off a serious dose of sickness.

Messrs. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand street, New York, will send a catalogue describing the different styles and sizes to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest establishment of the kind in America, having been founded in 1835. v8n3-8w

PUT ON

COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

New Advertisements.

THE LOST CAUSE.

A magnificent picture, 14x18 inches in size, and printed on heavy plate paper, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with wooden crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland. To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars soon through the trees, represent the Southern Cross. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart, and should find a place in every Southern home. Sent by mail mounted on a roller and postpaid on receipt of 25 cents, or 3 for 60 cents.

Address, JOHN BURROW & CO.,
Publishers, Bristol, Tenn.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere to sell our cheap and popular pictures. $5 to $10 per day easily made. No money required until pictures are sold. Send stamp for catalogue and terms. 8-13-4t

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 31ot

GALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Ledge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——There is one thing we notice—the softer our roads get, the harder it is to get over them.

——There is always something new in the way of slang phrases. "Pull down your vest" is not very old, but the latest is "tie up your nose," but where the moral is we fail to see.

——The good people of Howard are now discussing the question as to whether checker playing is a proper pastime for a preacher to engage in. We say 'tis—who says 'taint?

——Mr. Quimby's employees are still engaged in putting up machinery in the car shops, to aid them in manufacturing knitting machines and printing presses With sewing and knitting machines in use, how are the girls to find employment? How will they learn to patch, or mend the heel of their pa's stockings?

——Rev. W. T. Wylie, of the Presbyterian church, gave notice last Sunday that there would be meetings every night this week except Monday; on that evening he would be at home to all who desired to inquire concerning matters pertaining to their soul's wellfare. When Mr. Wylie works, he works with an enthusiasm equaled by few and excelled by none.

——Scarcely any of our readers can realize the advance of the season, so mild throughout has been our winter. Think of it; during the present month our hardier songsters—the pewit, robin, song sparrow and blue bird—will arrive in Pennsylvania, striking the opening notes of that grand chorus which in about a month and a half more will fill the air with vocal praise.

——Bayard Taylor, Chester county's illustrious son and poet, has been appointed to read the Ode at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia on the 4th of July and has accepted the appointment. The ode will doubtless prove worthy of the occasion. Mr. Taylor being a graduate of the *Village Record* office we take double pride in announcing the fact of his appointment.—*Village Record.*

——A soap peddler was in town last Saturday, selling that article at the remarkably low price of twelve large cakes for twenty-five cents, and if any man comes out on the street after this with a dirty face, the plea of hard times won't carry him through. The peddler stepped into Meek's, and when he came out we noticed that his bundle had grown smaller, from which we are led to infer that the "Watchman" editor is going to take a good, square wash for once.

WANTED.—Any quantity of butter, cheese, eggs, lard, tallow, hides, provisions, and all kinds of country produce. We are making a speciality of seeds of all kinds, flour, grain, wool, and dried beef. Ship the same to Ballard & Co., general commission merchants and shippers, 207 and 209, North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will procure for you the highest market prices. Price current and shipping tags furnished on application. All letters of inquiry cheerfully answered. See card in another column.

——The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe railroad company will run a limited mail train, or lightning express, from this place to Snow Shoe, making two round trips daily, after the 16th inst. This change is for the purpose of giving the citizens of Snow Shoe, who desire to travel through by fast trains, a fair opportunity to visit the Centennial. An elegant opportunity will also be afforded excursion parties to visit Snow Shoe, the great centre of attraction to pleasure seekers.

——There is a family living on Spring street that are very seldom troubled by venders of nicknacks. When the peddler rings the door bell, the lady of the house waltzes out onto the porch, hoists an old coat sleeve in the air, looks fierce, and exclaims:

"Do you see that?"

The peddler nods.

"Well," she says, "that was snatched from a lemon-squeezer man, that called yesterday, by my husband, who always becomes unmanageable at the sight of a peddler."

She has only to add that her husband is reading in the kitchen, and the peddler shoulders his goods and lights out immediately

Et Tu, Brute!—The secretary of the Court House ring, in a communication of a column and a half in last week's "Organ," dated at the Commissioner's office, and signed with a *nom de plume* by which he recognizes the fact that he came into this world by the Cesarean operation in consequence of his pedal likeness of old Diabolis, *spifflicates* tremendously. The title of this production is "Nailing the Lies," and it is artistically divided by more than a dozen sub-headings, and thickly studded with the personal pronoun, "I." In the beginning he uses polite and refined expressions, such as "falsehood," "low personal abuse," "silly twaddle," "most unparalleled falsehood," "willful misrepresentation," a "knave and a fool," etc., etc.

The first point which he attempts to make is that the Commissioners, in awarding contracts, have always given the work to the lowest and best bidder, because a contract for building a bridge across the Bald Eagle, at Julian, was awarded to H. D. Yerger, a Republican, in September last. This is a fine showing of liberality during fourteen years in which the Democrats have had control of the Commissioner's office continuously; but whether it proves his proposition we will leave to those Democrats to decide who accuse Secretary Robeson of being corrupt, and cite as proof of it the fact that Sam Randall, a Democrat, gets any appointment he desires for his friends in the Navy Department.

He next alleges that "the Commissioners, in a commendable spirit, have been able to rise above partisan prejudices" because during two years they have appointed three Republican tax collectors, while in fact Commissioner Gramley's share of appointments during that time would have exceeded twenty.

He next attempts to defend the Jail swindle, and in reply to our statement that the new jail had already cost nearly $70,000, he says the minutes in the Commissioner's office show that the contract price was $46,462. and that our statement "is just $23,538 of a lie." Would it not have been better if this valiant champion of official incompetency, mismanagement and corruption, had given us the accounts from the Commissioner's office of the amounts paid during the years 1867 8 and 9 to McCafferty & McDermott, and Charles McCafferty, for building the jail and out-buildings, together with amounts paid the same parties and others since that time for repairs? As this modern Cæsar has access to all these accounts, will he furnish the public with the full amounts paid on account of this new jail since its beginning?

Our author then discourses learnedly and consequentially on the law of execution attachments, in order to convince the readers of the *Watchman* that he is a lawyer. He says: "Now, *I* have no hesitation in saying that the editor of the Republican has willfully and maliciously published what he knew to be false against the county Commissioners, and that he is liable to a criminal prosecution for libel for a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth!" Upon what meat has this, *our* Cæsar, fed, that he has grown so great?

He next attempts to defend the contract to pay Meek more than $200 more for printing this year than last, although Mr. Kurtz offered to do the work for $250 less than Meeks contract of *last* year. He concludes by claiming great credit for the Commissioners in 1875, because the county expenses were but $34,385.97, while the year before, with two-thirds of the board the same, the expenses were $46,667.31. Does the astute clerk mean to say that the Democratic Board of Commissioners in 1874 extravagantly and corruptly expended more than $12,000 more than was necessary, and that the board of 1875 is entitled to great credit for honesty for not following that example? Jacob Cæsar, is this not a little rough on your mild-mannered friend, ex-Commissioner Foster? Would it not have been more to the point to have shown that the whole $34,385.97, paid out in 1875, was, necessarily, properly and economically expended, and that in that total there are not many "little divies," such as extra clerk fees, exorbitant commissioners' salaries, commonwealth costs, for which the county was not liable, with various other items not authorized by law? But then, poor Smith is not to blame, for he writes as he walks—reel-footed.

Now, Colonel, (as Jack Spangler calls you, when he wants to tickle your vanity) in your next communication will you inform the public how much coal, during the past winter, was consumed in your private house, which was taken from the county pile and paid for out of the county treasury?

This modern Cluty may well challenge the public to investigate the books at the Commissioner's office; he knows that the hereditary stupidity of the present clerk, together with the loose and bungling mismanagement of the book keeping in the office, would make it an endless task for even an expert to sift any rational system of accounts from them; but if the dismal swamps of the clerk's "lands" in Iowa could reveal the facts, they would point to tax receipts, fences, fertilizers and buildings, the money for which came from the tax-payers of Centre county, Pa., through the leaky channels of the Commissioner's office:

But Cæsar has time hanging heavily on his hands; the rosin on his fiddle-bow wears away with his endless sawing, and his thread-bare tunes are torn from the cat gut, mutilated even more horribly than the feline whose rat-channels are now made to vibrate in time to the thump of his pedal. His geography of Iowa has been made to point to the location of his "lands," until even the atlas, like its ancient namesake, falls to pieces, crushed and mutilated. The tenure of his office demands that he must do something more for the Commissioners than play their fiddle, use their coal or sponge his office rent. He has been an editor, and also a photographic artist; now he combines the elements of his former greatness and paints a word picture! He opens the door of the Commissioner's office, invites us in, and bids us investigate.

We propose to do so; we will sift the accounts of the Commissioner's from top to bottom, and expose their corruption through these colums, and if we don't make them show the cloven foot, may we be indicted for libel.

——A man by the name of Robert Holt, was struck and knocked down the embankment near the Milesburg depot yesterday, by the 12 o'clock Snow Shoe train. He was so badly hurt that he cannot recover. The same man was noticed near Bellefonte when the Bald Eagle express was coming from Tyrone, by some of Shortlidge & Co's. men. The train whistled, but he only got off in season to barely escape being struck. When the train returned he was again on the track, and the train had to come almost to a dead stop, before he got out of the way. He kept on and was struck by the Snow Shoe train, as above described. He was eighty four years old, and quite deaf.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. cow.

——Our public schools closed last Friday; the examination was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. We were not present, but understand that everything went off pleasantly, and creditably to all concerned. We are informed by some of the parents, that they were agreeably surprised at the progress that had been made by their children. There will now be a vacation until next September. We doubt the wisdom of such a long vacation, but our school directors excuse themselves by the plea that they desire to get out of debt. We hope the efficiency of our schools will not be impared by this course.

——It is announced that the singers connected with the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, who gave the most pleasing and entertaining concert of the season, in the old Methodist church a few weeks ago, will give another entertainment in the Court House, during some evening of court week of the April court. The programme has been enlarged with new pieces, and it is understood, with the experience of the first concert, they will be able to increase the popularity of their good singing. We bespeak for them a full house.

——Spring debility languor, lassitude, that low state of the system peculiar to the spring time of the year, are immediately relieved by the Peruvian Syrup, which supplies the blood with its vital principal of life element—iron—infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system. Being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are perminent. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlets free.

Seth W. Fowler & Sons, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

——The paper mill located on Spring creek, about a mile from Bellefonte, which has been idle for some time, has been recently leased to a New Jersey firm, who contemplate starting it at once. They manufacture paper out of old hemp rope, and have an established trade.

——The Rev. M. Sloat will preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. Peter Shultze, of College township, next Sunday, April 9th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., at Houser's church.

——Several parties have paid us this week, who we are unable to notice for want of room. We will give them our attention next week.

——It is rumored that the Mountain City Band is about to be re-organized. This is a commendable move and should be encouraged.

Personal.—We are indebted to Hon. S. T. Shugert, our representative at Harrisburg, for a copy of Small's handbook for the year 1876.

—Mrs. Jane Holter, of Roland, paid us last week. This lady's husband died some years ago, and she settled the estate. She is one of the smartest business women in the county, and has carried on the business of farming ever since her husband's death. She has raised a family that any woman might be proud of.

—J. F. Montgomery, of Howard, if we are not mistaken, is a tanner, and a right clever fellow. He is one of our old subscribers, and always prompt to pay. Some of the friends of his brother William, announced him as a candidate for Commissioner last fall. They are a good family, and very much respected by their neighbors, and all who know them.

—C. P. Stonerood, of Snow Shoe, sent us his stamps on the Snow Shoe fast freight. Mr. Stonerood is a comparatively new patron, but we hope he may continue to augment our pile two dollars a year as long as he lives—and long may he live, we will ever pray. He is one of the active Republicans out there in the mountains, and does the good work for the party at every election.

—A. J. Shivery is a Benner township granger, and one of the best farmers in the twp. He called upon us last week, and settled for his paper. He is one of those men who knows how to make farming pay, and is getting rich. He was married to a Miss Wilson, of Half Moon, who is a sister-in-law to our noted nursery man of Unionville, William P. Fisher, who by the way, is one of the cleverest, and best men in the world.

—Ruben Pletcher, of Howard, is a carpenter by trade. He built a new M. E. church there last summer, and it is a very creditable church for the place. He is said to be a first-class workman. Whatever he takes hold of he puts right through with a will. He has no idle moments; when winter comes he teaches school, and is not only a good carpenter, but a good teacher, also. The family of Pletcher's are quite numerous in that section, and are all worthy, industrious people.

—Mrs. Sarah Corman, of Pleasant Gap, payed her subscription by the hand of her daughter last week. This lady showed a laudable determination not to have the paper without paying for it. We are sorry she had to call twice; the first time William Shope had our steps torn away preparatory to building new ones. It is said of this lady that she at one time built one of the handsomest brick houses in Spring township.

—Rev. W. T. Wylie, of this place, has been elected President of the Ladies Seminary at Chambersburg. We understand that he is going to leave it with his people here to say, whether he shall go or not. Mr. Wylie is an earnest christian worker, but of late there has seemed to be a growing dissatisfaction in his church. The complaint being, his time and attention are too much engrossed with outside business to the detriment of his church duties. This move will give him an opportunity to learn the extent of the dissatisfaction.

—Henry Eckenroth, of Pleasant Gap, is a one-armed soldier, and a first-class man—one of the best men in Spring township. He has been honored by his neighbors by being elected Justice of the Peace; but being justice in that place does not pay very well. He is also tax-collector, but that is not a very fat position. If he will remove to this town we think he will find Republicans enough who will elect him to an office that will pay. He is an honest man, and would honor any position to which he might be elected.

—John W. Moore, of Bellefonte, is an earnest member of the Centennial Temperance Club, as well as one of the best artists and photographers in the country. He has been guilty of getting up some of the finest pictures of our local scenery that was ever made. Any one who wants a first class picture should go to him; he is one of our subscribers, although he claims to be a good, square Democrat. His wife is a daughter of Mr. Gettis, of Union county, who is one of the most gentlemanly men one would meet in a day's journey, and a good Republican.

—Mrs. Sarah Loy, of Pine Glenn, sent us her subscription by her son. She was left a widow several years ago. Her husband kept the Summit House, between here and Snow Shoe, twenty-five years ago, and was a very successful landlord. He purchased a large lot of timber land, which, at that time, could be bought very cheap, in the Kart House region, and when he died left it in her possession. She has successfuly carried on the lumber business with the assistance of her sons. She has two daughters married and doing well, and one at home teaching school, who has earned reputation as an efficient and thorough instructor, and would be worth her weight in gold to any man who wanted a good wife. This last winter, and on this last snow, they have put in two rafts, which is doing well for such a winter as this.

——We have had such pleasant spring weather all winter, that when spring came, we thought we had good reason to expect nothing but warm weather. We did not look for the old adage to be repeated this year, "Winter lingers in the lap of spring." While the winter months lasted, we hardly realized that it was winter, but now when Spring is actually here, old winter shakes his fist at us. Lowering clouds and fitful storms quickly warn the impatient buds to bide their time and not trust the apparently relenting heart of winter. The flowers are still sleeping, and the summer birds have not yet winged their flight from the sunny summer lands, and the pattering rain drops are wildly beating on the window panes. They seem to us only tears—the tears of the sun-god for the flowers he kissed with beauty—the roses and lilies he left to die in the snow—the frozen tears of a father over the grave of his children. They are not dead but sleeping. Patience, all! The frost of winter will soon melt into the dews of spring—spring will ripen into summer, when the "golden bee is lily-cradled." Like him we will see the glory of many flowers and taste the sweets of many fruits. Even now the early riser finds dawn gradually encroaching on the prolonged darkness; here and there an early feathered songster sends forth his joyous notes, and occasionally an hour of sunshine speaks of advancing spring.

Township Accounts.—A number of newspapers have been recently publishing a copy of a law in regard to publishing township accounts in January which is calculated to mislead. That law says that in January of each year must be published the amount of debt, taxable value of property, &c., of a municipality, under heavy penalty. That law only applies to those municipalities whose debt is above a certain per centage. The law which does apply to all townships in the county says the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within the Commonwealth shall meet on the first Monday in June, and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, school and township treasurers. The auditors shall publish, by posting handbills in at least five public places in their respective townships, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall file a copy of the same with town clerk and clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and advertise the same in a newspaper published in the respective county. For non-compliance with the provisions of this act the auditors are liable to a penalty of $25, recoverable by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon complaint of any tax-payer. Last year in Washington county several auditors were mulcted of $25 for neglect to publish the statements of their township.

——A member of the Centennial Temperance Club informs us that a report is in circulation that their entertainments will not be for ladies, and wishes us to say that such is not the case. All their entertainments will be arranged with a strict adherance to high moral principles, and cannot offend the most fastidious. Indeed, they will make a special effort to interest the ladies, and intend to have the best of order maintained. It may be as well for us to say here that this club seems to have some very bitter enemies among some who feel that their business has been encroached upon by these men refusing longer to be their patrons. Therefore they resort to every device to injure their cause, and bring reproach upon the club among the people of the town. The character of most of the men belonging to the club is too well known, however. Although they have been drinking men in the past, yet they have always been gentlemen, and there is not the slightest danger of their engaging in any enterprise that will not meet with the approval of all good people.

——We have received a communication from Shiloh, in which our correspondent says that the people of the neighborhood have been highly entertained by music from a singing class, under the direction of Mr. Webb, who has been teaching them there during the past winter. This entertainment was given in the Shiloh church, for the benefit of the class. The singing lasted about two hours, and was highly entertaining to the large audience that had gathered to hear it. The example set by this class ought to induce the church choir to more dilligent efforts to perfect themselves in the art of music, as this part of our service adds much to the interest in the service of the most high God. There being no lack of material in that place to make the best of singers, all that is wanted is some one to instruct them, and a dilligent effort on their part to learn.

Our correspondent then invites Mr. Webb to come again to Shiloh, where his musical talent is appreciated.

——The continued wet weather and bad roads cause a stagnation in business; and, unless old Probabilities does something to make a change for the better, everybody will have the blues, and the Democrats will say that the Republican party is responsible for the unpleasantness.

[Published by Request.]

Christ or Moody—Which?

[From the New York *Herald.*]

In Mr. Moody's efforts of last evening we have another evidence of his recklessness and opposition to plain teaching of the word of God. In speaking of "regeneration," and while considering it negatively, he makes the astounding declaration: "Nor will being baptized do you any good." And, as if this were not sufficient he subsequently exclaims: "You can not be baptized into the kingdom of God." Let us call "this same Jesu" upon the witness stand, whom Mr. Moody professes to reverence and love so exceedingly. In his commission to the apostles, Mark xvi. 16, his words are by no means ambiguous: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." In the chapter from which Mr. Moody took his text—John iii. 3—is a verse also bearing upon this subject, and which most certainly should have been read in the connection, but which Mr. Moody was singularly careful to avoid. "Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he can not enter into the kingdom of God." But, of course, Christ was mistaken and Mr. Moody is correct when he says, "You can not be baptized into the kingdom of God." It might be well to summon the apostles in the hearing of this case and listen to their testimony. In Rom. vi. 3, 4, I find that Paul has the audacity to differ from Mr. Moody, who so confidently declares that "you can not be baptized into the kingdom of God." Let us hear old-fashioned Paul: "Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized in Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore, we were buried with him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." In Paul's expression, "buried with him by baptism," he unquestionably refers to the practice of the apostles and the early Christians in "getting a bucket of water and going up and down the streets and saving men that way." When John baptized Jesus in the Jordan he made a very grave mistake; he should have got "a bucket of water" instead. And when "John was baptizing in Enon, near to Salim, because there was much water there," he subjected himself to a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience; "a bucket of water" would have quite sufficed. When "they went down, both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch, and he baptized him," it was simply because no "bucket of water" was convenient. Mr. Moody shouts: "You can not be baptized into the kingdom of God." Paul writes in characters which the orthodox clergy can never efface, "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ." Gal. iii. 27. Mr. Moody boldly affirms, "Nor will baptism do you any good." Paul "being dead, yet speaketh," differently, "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit." Titus iii. 5. Side by side with this apostle stands the intrepid Peter: "The like figure whereunto even baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." 1 Peter iii. 21. Yet this institution, divinely appointed; this ordiance of the gospel that stands between the Church and the world to bring the world to the Church; this solemn rite to which the Lord Jesus Christ himself submitted, declaring "for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness;" this holy baptism for the remission of sins in the name of the Father and of the Son of the Holy Spirit, in the sanctified eyes of Rev. Dwight L. Moody, "will do you no good." How do such utterances chime with his mockery of a prayer—"God forbid that I say anything against it?" All Christian men must rejoice in whatever good work Mr. Moody is accomplishing, but no one who reverences the word of God can regard such utterances with other than inexpressible pain and regret.

Why does Mr. Moody keep back part of the truth and thus "shun to declare all the counsel of God?" Why does he not tell the whole story?

When men come to him with the old inquiry in their hearts and on their lips, "What must I do to be saved?" why does he not ring out the old apostolic cry, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit?" True, he gives the answer of Paul and Silas to the Philippian jailer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house;" but the circumstances connected with the jailer's conversion he either thoughtlessly or purposely ignores. Let him also tell how "he took them the same hour of the night and washed their stripes and was baptized, he and all his, straightway," and not preach a fragmentary gospel, as he has hitherto done. I do not hesitate to affirm, in the light of all these facts, that if Mr. Moody were to preach the old gospel that began at Jerusalem, and sent back the same answer to penitent sinners which Peter gave on the day of Pentecost, and told them in the language of Ananias to Saul, to "Arise and be baptized and wash away your sins, calling on the name of the Lord, instead of "Arise and be prayed for," and on all occasions, following the order of the apostles in requiring men to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, repent of their sins and be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, the orthodox clergy of this and other cities would fall away from him as though he were tainted with the worst form of moral leprosy. But though he should stand alone, with not one of the thousands who now rally around him as a support, yet the proud consciousness of having not shunned to declare unto men all the counsel of God would be worth all the popularity which he now enjoys. Let him "preach the Word." Henry S. Lobinger.

Morrisania, Feb. 17, 1876.

MARRIED.

At Unionville, March 12th, by Rev. Wm. Gwyner, in the M. E. Church, Mr. Willard Vanvalin and Miss Jennie Bathurst, both of the above place.

DIED.

On March 24th, at his home in Buffalo Run, Mr. David Shadle, husband of the late Mary Shadle, aged 57 years 10 months and 20 days.